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Further on Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting

Mladenov Opens Meeting

AU291834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] A regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states was held today in the Boyana Residence in Sofia.

Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov delivered the introductory speech at the opening of the session.

At the morning session, under the chairmanship of Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, the following made speeches: Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze; Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of Poland; Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

In the afternoon the session was chaired by Eduard Shevardnadze, and speeches were made by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. [passage omitted]

The session approved the final documents. The committee approved the results of the work of its working organs in the period since the last session in Prague in October 1987.

Chnoupek Addresses Meeting

LD292246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] The meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states opened in Sofia today. Ladislav Sakal, our correspondent, has sent us the following report from the Bulgarian capital.

[Sakal] [Passage omitted] Among those who spoke during the first part of the meeting was CSSR foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who explained the objectives, main features, and broader implications of the proposal put forward by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Comrade Milos Jakes' proposal fully identifies the importance of the European thrust of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and is in keeping with the requirements of the further development of the European-wide process. Its characteristic feature is comprehensiveness. It envisages negotiations between members of both military-political groupings—the Warsaw Pact and NATO—Bohuslav Chnoupek said, adding that the current and prospective trends of the European-wide process require such forms, as has been demonstrated by political practice and by proposals submitted by other socialist countries. He also recalled the joint proposal submitted by Bulgaria and Romania to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. [passage omitted]

Documents Adopted

AU291809 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 29 Mar 87

["Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Session"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held its regular session here today.

Taking part are Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Mr Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, Mr Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Mr Peter Varkonyi, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was opened by Mr Petur Mladenov, who made an introductory speech. Speeches were delivered by: Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Mr Marian Orzechowski, Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, Mr Peter Varkonyi, Mr Oskar Fischer, Mr Ioan Totu and Mr Petur Mladenov.

The ministers discussed the situation in Europe and in the world. They paid attention to the topical tasks related to the curbing of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, with further development of the Helsinki process.

The concrete ways for reduction of tension, for strengthening of security and development of the relations and cooperation in the southern and northern directions of Europe were also discussed.

The committee approved the work completed by the working bodies after the latest session in Prague and adopted documents which will be circulated tomorrow.

Shevardnadze Chairs Afternoon Session

LD292251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, 29 Mar (ADN)—A regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact states Committee of Foreign Ministers took place in Sofia on Tuesday. The GDR was represented at the discussions, which were opened by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The morning session was chaired by Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu. USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze chaired the discussions in the afternoon.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the situation in Europe and the world. They devoted particular attention to topical tasks linked with the reduction in troops and conventional armaments in Europe and with the further advance of the CSCE process. The ways of reducing tension, of consolidating security and of developing relations of peace and cooperation in Europe were discussed. The committee approved the results of the work of the working organs since its recent meeting in Prague.

The foreign ministers' adopted documents, which will be published on Wednesday.

Atanasov Hosts Dinner

AU291925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpt] In Sofia this evening Comrade Georgi Atanasov gave a dinner in honor of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. Those attending included Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev. [passage omitted]

Atanasov Speaks

AU291844 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 29 Mar 88

["Official Dinner in Honour of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The new political thinking is not only gaining an ever wider support, but it also has produced its first results. The most clear proof of this is the signed Soviet-American INF Treaty, which could become the first page in the history of real disarmament, said Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the official dinner given in honour of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which are currently visiting this country for the regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Treaty, Mr Georgi Atanasov said that of primary importance at present is to make irreversible the starting process of nuclear disarmament, to accelerate the movement toward a world free of nuclear weapons and violence.

The success of the recent meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan states shows that the new political thinking makes its way in this part of the world as well.

Bulgaria's premier noted that the results and the documents adopted at the session of the committee correspond to the high requirements set by the new situation in the world before the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal countries, that they contribute to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation.

In conclusion Mr Georgi Atanasov said that in the new conditions Bulgaria will take most active part with its own initiatives for the formation and implementation of the coordinated policy of the fraternal socialist countries for the turning of peaceful coexistence into a universal principle, for aversion of nuclear war.

In answer Mr Peter Varkonyi, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, said that the session is taking place in a favourable international situation. Concrete and essential steps in the field of disarmament have been made, the East-West dialogue was enlivened.

A road toward control and limitation of armaments, toward disarmament, toward strengthening of security and cooperation was opened, pointed out Mr Peter Varkonyi.

A decisive role in these large-scale changes, continued the leader of the Hungarian diplomacy, was played by the Warsaw Treaty member states and especially by the Soviet Union, by the flexible and versatile initiatives of the allied states, by the development of the new political thinking.

In conclusion Mr Peter Varkonyi emphasised that the new political thinking corresponds to the lawful interests of all states and peoples.

Chnoupek, Shevardnadze Meet

LD292051 Prague CTK in English 2023 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia March 29 (CTK correspondent)—Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union met today in Sofia where they had attended a session of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of Foreign Ministers.

In a friendly and frank debate they exchanged views on questions of common interest. They dealt especially with peace initiatives of socialist countries and paid special attention to the further steps to implement Czechoslovakia's proposals, particularly the initiative submitted

by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

Further on Documents

LD300833 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] The documents which will be approved at the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states will be published in Sofia today. Ladislav Sakal, our correspondent, provides a more detailed report.

[Sakal] The two documents, which were approved at the conclusion of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states—the final communique and the appeal of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states—represent without doubt yet another peace initiative of the socialist countries for solving the most topical issues of present-day international life and for preserving the peace and security of the peoples of Europe and the whole world. This is what has been unanimously noted by foreign observers here in Sofia.

The two documents reflect the report of Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, about his talks with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz in Washington last week. They express a conviction about the realistic nature of the signing of the treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, they note that the talks in Vienna have entered a stage where it is possible to adopt far-reaching decisions that could influence the construction of a common pan-European home. They also emphasize support for Comrade Milos Jakes' proposal for the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee expresses hope that the proposals it is making will meet with a positive response of the North Atlantic alliance countries and of all peoples of Europe.

Zhivkov Receives Ministers

AU300932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] On 30 March at the Boyana Residence, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the ministers of foreign affairs who took part in the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states.

A short while ago a press conference focusing on the results of the 16th regular meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states was held at the Boyana Residence. Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed the participants on the two political documents, which have been adopted by the meeting—a communique and an appeal to the NATO member states and all CSCE participating states. The two documents reflect the practical attitude of the seven Warsaw Pact states toward the entire range of issues related to further activating the all-European process and improving the world situation as a whole.

This approach, as Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, pointed out, allows the possibility of finding political solutions to all existing problems and overcoming the deep-rooted mistrust. The USSR deputy foreign minister pointed out that despite the fact that much is still to be done, an agreement on reducing the strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent could be ready by the end of May, before the next summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The full text of the documents, which have been adopted by the Sofia meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, will be published tomorrow by the member states.

Further on Meeting With Zhivkov

AU301202 Sofia BTA in English 1145 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA)—Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states who attended the session of the Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers which took place here.

The Bulgarian party and state leader was briefed on the results of the session.

Mr Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the adopted documents emphasizing that they are an important element in the struggle for strengthening of peace in the world. The documents explicitly point out the views of the allied countries on the further development of the positive tendencies in the sphere of disarmament, security, trust and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the session has passed in the spirit of the new political thinking, in the atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and concord on the further unity of action. It confirmed the active political work of the socialist countries on the international arena.

Mr Todor Zhivkov informed the ministers of the development of the restructuring underway in Bulgaria, dwelling in detail on the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress, on the plenums that followed it and on the National Party Conference.

The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere.

CEMA Planning Session Releases Announcement

AU281613 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 8

["Announcement on the 41st Session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Area of Planning"]

[Text] The 41st session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Area of Planning took place in Sofia from 22 to 24 March 1988.

The session was attended by the leaders of the CEMA central planning organs.

A SFRY representative took part in the session in accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government. The session was also attended by a representative of the International Investment Bank and a deputy secretary of CEMA.

The session was chaired by Stoyan Ovcharov, Bulgarian representative at the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Area of Planning.

The committee reviewed a draft of the collective concept on the international socialist division of labor for the period of 1991-2005, which had been developed in implementing the decree of the 43d Extraordinary Session of the CEMA Council, and presented the draft to the Executive Committee.

While discussing the draft, the participants determined the strategic goals of further strengthening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration, as well as measures on strengthening and expanding cooperation of the CEMA members in the most important areas of national economy, and first of all in machine building, the electronic industry, producing the most important construction materials, producing raw materials and primary products, satisfying the need of fuel-energy resources, producing and exchanging foodstuffs and consumer goods, transportation and communications, and developing the nonproduction area and the sphere of social services. The draft of the concept also marks the basic directions of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation between the CEMA members.

The committee reviewed the drafts of the long-range programs on specialization and production sharing of the CEMA members until the year 2000 in machine building, radiotechnical and electronic industries, and the chemical industry, which will be presented to the Executive Committee.

The session also reviewed and specified the drafts of the program on coordinating the national plans for the period of 1991-95, and the list of economic cooperation issues for the period of 1991-95 and afterwards, which have been coordinated on a multilateral basis. These drafts will be presented to the Executive Committee as a part of the collective concept. The coordination of the plans for the period of 1991-95 will take place at three mutually related levels: intergovernmental and branch levels, as well as the level of trusts, enterprises, and organizations. This coordination will facilitate the development of the international socialist division of labor and the solution of the priority tasks related to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000.

The participants reviewed and presented to the Executive Committee the drafts of the specialized comprehensive programs on multilateral cooperation of the CEMA European members with the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic, which determine the long-range directions and concrete measures related to strengthening scientific-technical, production-economic, and trade relations, with the view to solving the most acute socioeconomic problems of these countries and expanding their participation in the international socialist division of labor.

At its session the committee reviewed information related to implementing the long-range comprehensive measures, which envisage the satisfaction of the CEMA members' rational needs of energy, fuels, and raw materials.

The committee approved the plan of this activity for 1988-99 and reviewed issues related to organizing cooperation within the framework of the committee.

Meetings of Bulgarian party and state leaders with representatives of the CEMA members in the committee took place during the session of the committee. The prospects for Bulgaria's economic cooperation with other CEMA members were reviewed at these meetings. Meetings and consultations of the leaders of the central planning organs of the CEMA members also took place.

The session of the committee took place in an atmosphere of friendship, friendly cooperation and total mutual understanding.

Comparison of Ramiz Alia Vlore Speech

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 23 March publishes on pages 1 and 2 the 4,200-word text of the speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, to the Vlore District AWP Committee Plenum on 22 March 1988. The ZERI I POPULLIT report has been compared with the 23 March Tirana Domestic in Albanian item published in the 24 March DAILY REPORT on page 2, which allows the following indistinct passages to be supplied:

Page four, column two (continued on page five), sentence four reads:...is the first test with which they-...(supplying missing word)

Page five, column two, second complete paragraph, last sentence reads:...know the cadres in life, in the way that they are known by their colleagues, by the mass of the working people, and it also helps the cadres themselves, who learn and are educated by public opinion to be correct, well-behaved, industrious, bound to the people, and so forth. (supplying indistinct passage at end of paragraph)

Page five, column two paragraph three, sentence six reads:...must not compromise the rotation that takes place to refresh cadres. More than in... (supplying indistinct passage)

Same page, same column and paragraph, sentence seven reads:...with cadres, because when these strike root they put an official seal on gossip and harmful opinions. As an integral... (supplying indistinct passage)

Comparison of AWP Paper on Gorbachev

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its 18 March broadcast gives an announcer-read report of an article by Shaban Murati published in the 18 March edition of ZERI I POPULLIT dealing with Gorbachev's visit to the SFRY. This report has been compared with the ZERI I POPULLIT Albanian version published in the 18 March East Europe DAILY REPORT on page 3, allowing clarification of the following indistinct passages. Column one, paragraph three, last sentence reads:...from Belgrade Stalin and the Cominform, that exposed Yugoslav...(substituting "Cominform" for "inform bureau") Column one (continued in column two), paragraph five, sentence four reads: ...the talks with Mojsov that the "Soviet...(substituting "Mojsov" for "Moscow")

Declining Soviet Economic Performance Noted

AU301107 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 25 Mar 88 p 4

[V. Marjani article: "Plunged Into Crisis as a Result of 'Perestroyka'"]

[Text] The plenum of the Soviet revisionist party Central Committee in October 1985 discussed the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union in the present 5-year period, and said that this would be "a historically important period" during which radical improvements would take place in the Soviet economy toward "refining and harmonizing interests between the state and working people's collectives," in other words toward the capitalist reforms called "perestroyka." The last Party Congress, various other party plenums, and the Soviet press have all said the same thing.

But the passage of time shows that the capitalist blight is spreading. Socioeconomic results in the Soviet Union show this best. It is evident too in the communique of the Soviet Central Statistical Administration on the fulfillment of last year's plan, and is admitted directly or indirectly by the Soviet press. The highest Soviet leaders talk about it. Here are some official figures they themselves have issued.

Among 22 principal indicators which Soviet statisticians issue are those referring to national income, industry, agriculture, transportation, capital investment and construction, productivity, domestic and foreign trade, and so forth. Last year, only one achieved its target—that of wages, which in fact shows the rise in inflation. According to the other 21, plans were either not fulfilled by a considerable percentage, or production fell in comparison with the previous period. For example, the rate of increase in the national income was less than 50 percent of that anticipated, and in agriculture was 17 times less than that targeted. Foreign trade was R13 billion or some 10 percent lower than in 1986, and lower than the average of the 6 previous years. There were 11 percent fewer projects under construction. The domestic trade turnover plan showed a shortfall of R12.6 billion. "Stable growth in production has not been achieved, and scientific and technological achievements are only slowly being introduced into the economy," the Statistical Administration complains in its most recent statement. Use of production capacity varies from 50 to 81 percent; 13 percent of enterprises, or thousands of economic organizations in industry alone, operate at a loss. For example, according to PRAVDA, the number of enterprises working at a loss in Chelyabinsk Oblast was 2.4 times greater in 1987 than in 1983, while labor productivity during the same period fell by 8 percent.

In some important products, such as electrical engineering goods, generators, electric motors, lathes, cutting equipment, robots, equipment for the chemical industry, tractors, and so forth, not only have the planned targets not been reached, but production is lower compared with a year ago, and more than 14 percent lower in the case of generators. The plans once set for 1980 have not

even been met in the case of some other products. For example, 45 million fewer tonnes of coal, 16 million fewer tonnes of oil, 6.5 million fewer tonnes of steel, 9 million fewer tonnes of cement, 550 million fewer square meters of textiles, 5.5 million fewer pairs of shoes, and so forth, were produced in 1987 than were planned for 1980 Fresh failures have also occurred in agriculture. During the last 2 years, 79 million planned tonnes of cereals, or 16 percent of the crop, have not been produced. From now on, it can be said that the present 5-year plan for this sector is merely a piece of paper.

The figures speak for themselves. They are more persuasive than any kind of propaganda. As can be clearly seen, they show that alongside the deepening progress of capitalist reforms, the social and economic blight, of which ordinary people are the victims, continues to spread.

Ambassador to Austria Presents Credentials

AU300807 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA)—On March 28, 1988, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Austria, Engjell Koloneci, presented the credentials to the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Kurt Waldheim.

The ceremony of presenting the credentials was attended by the director of the president's Cabinet, Dr V. Loibel; acting general secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brekovski, and other functionaries of the Presidency.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Austria.

Zhivkov Receives Mrs Papandreou 29 Mar

AU291636 Sofia BTA in English
1612 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov received Mrs Margaret Papandreou, coordinator of the International Women for a Productive Summit movement, who is currently visiting this country accompanied by other representatives of the movement.

The Bulgarian leader assessed highly the role of the movement, noting the growing influence of the public forces for the strengthening of peace—the main precondition for mankind's survival. He expressed hope that yesterday's meeting of the representatives of the movement with the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will be followed by similar meeting with ministers of foreign affairs of NATO member states.

On her side Mrs Margaret Papandreou said that the meeting has impressed deeply the representatives of the movement, and voiced satisfaction over the expressed willingness for making the meetings regular.

Stoichkov, GDR's Sitzlack View Nuclear Power

AU292007 Sofia BTA in English
1804 GMT 29 Mar 88

["On Nuclear Power Generation Issues"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Prof Georg Sitzlack, state secretary of the GDR and chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear and Radiation Safety.

They discussed the development of nuclear energetics and the measures undertaken by both countries for providing safe exploitation. The meeting was attended by Mr Ivan Pandev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes.

An agreement was signed today between the two committees which envisages cooperation in the organization of the activity of the control bodies, in the safety analyses of nuclear power utilization, and in the development and application of regulations, normatives and instructions.

New Date of Bulgarian-USSR Space Flight Set

AU291430 Sofia BTA in English
1407 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The second Bulgaro-Soviet space flight will start on June 7 instead of on June 21, as was previously envisaged, the Bulgaro-Soviet commission preparing the flight announced.

We learned more details from Prof Boris Bonev, director of the Institute of Space Research with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and head of the Bulgarian side to the "Shipka" project: "The responsible astrophysical program of the flight could not have been completed in the former conditions because the full moon would make the nights from June 21 inappropriate for work on the "Mir" orbiting station. Here we have in mind the experiments with the "Rozhen" astronomical compiex—an optico-electronic system of a new generation with considerable possibilities for processing the results of the observations on board the "Mir" orbiting station. Different objects will be studied with the help of "Rozhen" - stars, galaxies and nebulae. This complex will solve a wide range of problems which will be of use in the development of an optical orbiting telescope for the "Mir" station as well as of unmanned space apparatuses. One of the concrete tasks is the measurement of the optical radiation of different objects. Optical observations will be made simultaneously with the "Kvant" module.

Professor Bonev said that the changed date of the flight takes into account the training of the Bulgarian and the Soviet cosmonauts. Soviet, French and Afghan cosmonauts will work on the "Mir" station after them.

Briefs

Nuclear Safety Accord

Sofia, 29 Mar (ADN)—An agreement on cooperation in safety regarding nuclear energy was signed in Sofia on Tuesday by Dr Georg Sitzlack, president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, Dr Ivan Pander, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy under the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The agreement is based on the many years of good bilateral cooperation in all issues connected with the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is designed to meet current needs while taking into account international developments as reflected in programs of IAEA and CEMA. To mark the signing, both sides agreed in saying that this agreement, within the framework of socialist integration, is an important step in guaranteeing the protection of man and his environment while making peace use of nuclear energy. [Text] [*LD300124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 29 Mar 88*]

Federal Government Holds Press Conference

Bratislava Demonstration Discussed

LD291307 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Federal Government Presidium Office by Miloslav Pavel, head of the office's press section, and Dusan Rovensky, the Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman.

Miloslav Pavel spoke about the draft constitutional law on changes in the charter of federal central organs, which are headed by (?members of government). This draft proceeds from the requirements for the restructuring of the economic mechanism, above all from the requirement for two-level management.

Miloslav Pavel answered journalists' questions connected with Friday's attempted demonstration in Bratislava. He said that no one was arrested or detained, and no injuries or material damage were reported. It was an illegal demonstration, not permitted by the relevant organ of state administration. Foreign political circles had a significant share in its organization. Besides state administration organs of Czechoslovakia, church dignitaries from Bratislava also rejected the planned demonstration and appealed to believers to express their support for the church by attending services and participating in masses. The fact that the demonstration did take place—although it was only a feeble attempt with the number of participants reaching far below the numbers announced in advance by the organizers—can only be viewed as nothing else but an undesirable effort to harm the next round of talks between the Czechoslovak State and the Vatican, set for 11 April.

Miloslav Pavel stressed that democracy does not mean the nonobservation of relevant laws and other legal norms. Such sanctions [as heard], in the course of which irresponsible groups provoke a clash with the state power, will not assist the policy of democratization, as they divert the attention of our society from the important tasks of economic and social restructuring.

Ministries Reorganized

LD291408 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 29 (CTK)—"The Czechoslovak Government is going to submit a government bill on the abolition of several federal ministries to the Federal Assembly on April 19", Czechoslovak Government spokesman Miloslav Pavel said here Tuesday at a news conference.

He told the journalists that the government proposes to abolish the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, the Federal Ministry of General Engineering and the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical industry and to replace them with a Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The present Federal ministry of Transport and the Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications would also merge into one ministry.

The Czechoslovak State Planning Commission will be represented in the government only by one member instead of two, Miloslav Pavel stated.

The aim of the proposed changes is to remove interministerial barriers which emerged in the past.

Referring to last Friday's demonstration in Bratislava, which was not permitted by the authorities and was held under the motto of campaigning against alleged failures in observing religious freedoms in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Government spokesman said about 2,000 people took part in the demonstration, i.e. fewer than anticipated by some Western sources, and of this number 500 people were active while the rest were looking on from the pavements.

After several appeals to disperse, the police detained 125 people to establish their identity and released them on the same day. Also Frantisek Miklosko who handed in the request for holding the demonstration is free. No injuries or material damage have been reported.

Miloslav Pavel further said that also detained and later released were several foreign correspondents who were near the place where the demonstration was held. In this context Pavel stressed that according to the interior ministry no order for their detention had been issued. He said it was a demonstration not permitted by the authorities and the foreign correspondents mixing up with the demonstrators had to count with certain risks.

Miloslav Pavel said it was strange that some Western information sources had announced the date of the demonstration before the application for its permission had been handed in, and pointed out that "the demonstration cannot be seen otherwise but as an attempt by some circles to negatively influence the atmosphere of the forthcoming talks between the Czechoslovak Government and the Vatican."

Miloslav Pavel further said that the government had decided to increase the production of syringes and needles for single use within the framework of raising the level of medical care and of preventing the spread of the disease AIDS. Czechoslovakia ranks among the advanced European countries in the average per capita consumption of these syringes and needles but in spite of this a substantial increase in their production, reduction of exports, and raising of imports seem to be indispensable.

In his report on the recent Czechoslovak-Romanian talks, held in Czechoslovakia on the level of premiers, Miloslav Pavel said that bilateral cooperation so far had

been evaluated positively but it seems that scope for promoting classical trading cooperation has been exhausted and therefore new forms must be sought. Industrial cooperation and specialization in production account for about 16 percent of the value of cooperation but this amount is to go up in the nearest future. The so far most successful year in Czechoslovak-Romanian trade was 1986 when the trade volume reached the value of 662 million roubles.

Further Report

LD291954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpt] A press conference took place today at the Presidium of the federal government in Prague on topical issues of domestic and foreign policy. Frantisek Hejny has more details:

[Hejny] At the outset of the press conference journalists were briefed on the draft constitutional law on changes in the system of federal central authorities discussed by the government on 24 March. Apart from the fuel and energy, and agriculture and food sectors the most important change will be the creation of a machine-building, electrical engineering, and electronics sector. This means that the existing Federal Ministries of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, General Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Electro-technical Industry will be amalgamated. Thus a single Ministry of Metallurgy, Machine-building, Electrical Engineering, and Electronics will be set up. The fundamental significance of this change will be to eliminate barriers between individual branches. The ministries of Transportation and Communications will also be amalgamated.

This draft constitutional bill be discussed by the Federal Assembly in April.

Josef (Kobes) section head at the State Planning Commission, briefed journalists at the press conference about the results of the application of the comprehensive experiment in Czechoslovakia's enterprises. Twenty-two organizations operated at the close of last year in accordance with the changed economic conditions, including 13 production units. This number will be swelled by a number of others this year. What do the existing preliminary experiences and first results show? This is what Josef (Kobes) had to say:

[Begin recording] One can say that the experimental organizations achieved somewhat better results than the rest of industry. Certain phenomena have also emerged, however, which cannot be assessed in such a favorable light. In the first place the experiment has so far not lead to more fundamental intensification. The reduction of overall, as well as material costs, among the experimental organizations does not differ overall from the results achieved by organizations not involved in the experiment. Certain problems also persist in regard to the use of the output and in regard to contractual relations. A radical breakthrough has not been achieved in regard to the direction in which the output has been used. Despite the fact that we have set normative relations in the foreign trade sphere, export performance and the effectiveness of export have not grown fundamentally. In other words, if problems exist in some branches in regard to the meeting of export targets set in the 5-year plan, such problems persist to this or that extent also among the experimental organizations. [end recording]

[Hejny] As one can see, the first experiences are not quite satisfactory. There will, however, be a detailed assessment of the experiment at the beginning of May. [passage omitted]

Jakes, Fojtik Discuss Church Affairs

AU290936 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 29 Mar 88 p 3

[Michael Graber report]

[Excerpt] Chancellor Franz Vranitzky will pay an official visit to the CSSR from 17 to 20 April (latest reports indicate that the visit has been postponed—editor's note). Therefore, the media's interest in our socialist northern neighbor will increase. VOLKSSTIMME was given the opportunity to get acquainted with topical developments in the CSSR at an international press conference given by highly knowledgeable officials—Milos Jakes, the new CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium. [passage omitted]

VOLKSSTIMME asked about the situation of the church in the CSSR? What about the alleged petition of hundreds of thousands of Catholics for the appointment of new bishops?

Now, there is no church campaign in the CSSR but lists of demands compiled by believers. Contrary to Western press reports, the response in the country itself is rather moderate. By the way, this is no surprise because, for historical reasons, the Catholic tradition of the Czech republic is rather weak. In Slovakia it is different. But in reality these are only slight struggle—in particular under Wojtyla [Pope John Paul II]—against the right of the CSSR to have its say in the appointment of bishops.

This right is not a presumption but part of the valid contracts with the Vatican, which were concluded by the bourgeois republic with Rome. (In Austria the situation is similar.) To my surprise, there is no separation of church and state in the socialist CSSR. It is the state that provides financial means for pastoral work (for 5,000 priests, after all). Of course, one has to add the maintenance of churches and chapels (8,000). If the CSSR authorities were to take seriously some of the demands that are circulating on the lists—including the total separation of church and state—the church would immediately collapse under its financial burden. Unless it is financed from abroad, which is, obviously, the aim of

certain circles. By the way, it is said that the demand for the return of all nationalized real estate property to the church has also been made. This also shows where the entire affair comes from.

Since to date the Vatican has not permitted the appointment of any bishops who are loyal to the socialist state or who at least cannot be abused against socialism, numerous bishopries have been left vacant. The socialist CSSR is willing to fulfill its obligations, but up to now the Vatican has not been willing to do so and has been pursuing its struggle on the backs of the believers.

New Style of Party Work To Be Implemented

AU291441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Political Guidance, Not Replacement"]

[Text] The resolution on the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism will not be implemented in practice inside a week, or even inside a month. A certain amount of time will be needed for this. However, it would be naive to believe that this period will be idyllic. On the contrary, it will bring with it a number of conflicts, because the old mechanism will continue operating (even if on an increasingly limited scale) at the same time that we will be introducing the new economic mechanism. It is also impossible to expect people to change immediately, along with the new economic conditions.

The new situation will naturally require all party agencies and organizations to radically change their style of work, adjusting it to the new needs.

What must be changed first in party work? First of all, we must choose a new approach to the party's management of economy. It is really impossible for party agencies to take over the duties of economic or state bodies or to make decisions in their stead, in the way many party functionaries on district and higher levels are still doing as a matter of course.

Two things must be clear to us: First, the party cannot decide instead of the senior executive staff; and, second, the senior executive staff is required to solve problems energetically and purposefully, using its right to check on how the enterprise management (and in future also socialist self-management bodies) is ensuring the tasks set by the party and state policy.

It is naturally part and parcel of the political management's duties to provide incentives for the working collectives to be enterprising in fulfilling the plan, to be thrifty in their work, to make use of the brigade form of organizing labor and remuneration, and to fully implement economic accountability [khozraschet] in the enterprise; part of these duties is also to ensure the party's cadre policy, to see to the economic education of the working people, and explain the principles of restructuring and specific approaches to its accomplishment. In brief, the role and function of party bodies are irreplaceable in political and ideological activity, in the creation of concepts, in checking on the implementation of resolutions and working with the cadres.

The current practices do not always correspond to this. It is only with difficulty that we are overcoming one of the old shortcomings—the inclination of many party agencies and their apparatuses, and also of the committees of primary organizations and their functionaries, to issue orders and make decisions about everything and in everybody's stead, frequently based on the conviction that the party must "have a finger in every pie."

Even if such practices were somewhat understandable in the past, at present they are becoming more intolerable; and they will become even more intolerable in the immediate future. In fact, this "style" of party work frequently leads the party committees to shoulder even those tasks which do not pertain to them. They even deal directly with purely production issues, neglecting the main thing—live work with and among the people. The replacement of the responsible economic staff reaches the culmination point when party committees let themselves be used for hunting material and diverse spare parts, even corresponding about such matters with the party committees of supplier organizations. Direct infringement of the competence and work of the executive staff does not in the least contribute in every instance toward developing production—on the contrary, it hampers this development.

Of course, one can say that circumstances and the inflexibility of the existing economic mechanism force party committees to adopt this course. The administrative-directive management methods do not stimulate efficiency in enterprises; in quite a few places the senior staff has forgotten how to act and decide independently, waiting for instructions "from above," to be used as an alibi if things go wrong. Certain economic and other bodies have become accustomed to getting the appropriate party committee's political "blessing" for their every decision or intention. In case of various difficulties or failures, this "political approval" shields them against criticism, against being called to responsibility for the consequences of their incorrect decisions.

We are forced to ask: All right, it is no longer possible to function as a replacement agent. But does this mean that party agencies and organizations are no longer responsible for the situation in our national economy?

True, it seems rather complicated—not to replace, but be responsible at the same time. But this is precisely why it is essential to learn how to make use of the instruments of political guidance. Let us repeat: The main emphasis must be on work with the cadres and working collectives—on developing their initiative and enhancing their

responsibility, on organizing the implementation of adopted resolutions and checking on it, on working out the concepts of further development.

We have quite a number of district party committees which have grasped very well their present tasks in influencing economy along the party lines; this is why they demand that members of the senior staff render accounts for their work at the sessions of their party body. However, we also have a number of district committees which still lack a pronounced political stand on economic issues. The reports submitted by their presidiums to the sessions of district committees are merely a thorough, but purely economic, analysis, at times resembling a form for the statistical office. The reports perhaps seem both critical and specific because they actually name the directors of enterprises and cooperatives which are not accomplishing the planned tasks, or else the chairmen of the party organizations in these enterprises and cooperatives—but is the inclusion of specific names really the substance of a critical party approach to economy? Above all, these reports lack another viewpoint, the crucial viewpoint for any party body: an analysis of the political situation in the enterprise that is not accomplishing its tasks, an analysis of the standards of party influence there, of the use its primary organization is making of its right to check on the economic management, of the flow of public information and the standards of ideological activity, and of the way the Communists there are proceeding to win over other working people by setting an example for them.

The expansion of the rights of enterprises, the implementation of the working collectives' self-management status, the tasks of their bodies, and the eligibility of the senior staff (as anchored in the draft law on state enterprises)—these are the basic steps toward deepening and expanding socialist democratism within the production process. The greater independence of enterprises and the introduction of self-management principles enhance many times over the role played by the tens of thousands of primary party organizations as the political core of working collectives.

They in particular are responsible for correctly defining the role of individual working collectives in harmony with the economic intentions of a specific enterprise or plant—for literally dragging every person into a public appraisal both of the tasks set for specific working places and of the results of their work, for involving every person in the solution of shortcomings and in cadre issues; it is their particular responsibility to influence the shaping of comradely relations and, last but not least, to support those who are courageously struggling against obsolete stereotype methods and negligence, to notice all that is positive and constructive, and to expand new experience. This, too, is part of the methods of political guidance.

Party Tasks in Restructuring Process

AU291443 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Replace, But Bear the Responsibility"—passages between slantines published in widespace]

[Excerpts] A realistic, creative style of party work in keeping with Leninist principles on the unity of the party and the masses is becoming increasingly prevalent in the activity of most party organizations. Party work is shifting from its previous (recently often one-sided) orientation toward economic, technical, and often labor-operational issues to work with the people. Because it is they who should turn the party documents on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the democratization and restructuring of the economic mechanism into deeds and results. The shift of party activity is not only desirable, but /essential./ [passage omitted]

There is no recipe on how a particular party organization should proceed. One thing is certain: It is the duty of each of them (as leading forces) to analyze the situation within the sphere of its operations and to adopt specific measures for accomplishing the acceleration and restructuring tasks. The measures must be adopted and carried out with the awareness that the rate of acceleration and restructuring and the results of this revolutionary process depend on the party, on the way it will enact its leading and guiding role.

It must be stressed that everything depends /on political finesse,/ on the maturity of the aktiv of officials and its ability to assess these issues independently, in a highly principled manner, to adopt corresponding decisions and overcome the view that, since the conditions for restructuring have not yet been created, one should wait awhile. The party organizations have the right and the duty to demand that senior staff members take initiative in accomplishing the present tasks. However, the party organizations have neither the right, nor the duty to take over their duties or to decide for them. [passage omitted]

By their purposeful ideological-educational and cadre work, by checking on the implementation of resolutions, by making use of their right of control, by personal example and propaganda, they should create a comradely atmosphere in every collective and establish political conditions for good work and the development of the working people's creative forces. They should create a stimulating atmosphere, in which such petty bourgeois attitudes as "mind your own business" or "let sleeping dogs lie" would not be applicable.

In brief, they /should not replace/ state or economic agencies or social organizations, they /should not appropriate/ their duties; they should ensure a consistent implementation of acceleration and restructuring in practice through /political means./ [passage omitted]

/Do not replace, but bear the responsibility!/ The implementation of this idea undoubtedly enhances the party's natural authority in society, strengthens its leading and coordinating role, and purposefully and consistently concentrates forces on the main paths of implementing its strategic line. However, this makes it essential to fully develop party life and all forms of political leadership, enhancing the personal responsibility and activity of Communists and non-members entrusted with the economic functions, of functionaries, state agencies, and social organizations of the National Front. [passage omitted]

We can often witness two totally different approaches to the solution of problems in working places on the part of party committees and organizations. They have only one thing in common: Both weaken the Communists' influence on operations, simultaneously diminishing the party's influence on the working people. The first strives not to let various technical, technological, or supplier-consumer problems grow into political problems, and wants to resolve problems without calling those responsible for their emergence and non-solution to account. [passage omitted] The other extreme is that party organizations want to avoid replacing senior economic staff and are afraid to intervene in the economy and production in any way at all (so as not to "burn their fingers" in resolving sensitive issues). This is an /opportunistic approach./ [passage omitted]

The political-economic managements of enterprises and plants may differ in their views on how to achieve the goals set by the 17th Congress—but not after they are definitely adopted and become binding resolutions which must be implemented.

The economic management does this primarily by political-economic and legal means and instruments—party organizations use only political means. They mobilize the forces of Communists and other working people, stimulate their initiative, explain the purpose of the adopted resolutions and measures, and support economic management.

Haman Gives Speech in Liberec
AU171051 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 88 p 2

["From the Speech by Comrade Josef Haman," candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the annual members meeting of the party organization in the Tesla enterprise in Liberec on 14 March]

[Text] The key component of the continuing profound social restructuring is fundamental economic reform. The decision on this was made by the 17th CPCZ Congress. On the basis of the previous intensive work in itemizing the resolutions of the congress, the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee adopted a decision of principle on the tasks and procedures on the transition from the administrative-command system of management toward a system based on sound economics. We have now entered a highly demanding and responsible stage, in which the approved principles are beginning to take the shape of specific economic, systemic, and organizational provisions. The number of experimenting enterprises in industry, the building trade, and retailing has increased. Some sectors—the sphere of public catering and services—have been operating fully according to the new principles since the beginning of the year. Central agencies will be restructured and streamlined and their activity will concentrate on conceptual and strategic issues and be rid of daily interference in the operations of enterprises.

In accordance with the published resolution [of the seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee on restructuring], responsible work is underway on the organizational rebuilding of the production-technical base in the fields of production, research, and circulation. This must be neither a case of merely "painting over" the company name and preserving unnecessary intermediary links and economic entities created in the past in an administrative way, nor a case of the administrative atomization of economically warranted, functioning, and needed associations. All adherence to stereotyped patterns and schemes must be eliminated from the organization of the production base. On the basis of an objective assessment and comprehensive analysis, without regard for narrow departmental or local interests, a rational and flexible variety of the forms of state enterprises (state production enterprises, state retailing enterprises, state production associations, state scientific-production associations, state combines, and so forth) must be created, a variety commensurate with the needs of development. Where warranted, we must also, in a rational way, establish the necessary links between manufacturing and domestic and foreign trade organizations. The established state enterprises must demonstrate that they are capable of socialist entrepreneurship in the interest of meeting the national needs as efficiently as possible, that they can bear full responsibility for their activity, operate independently, and ensure their long-term technical development on the basis of complete economic accountability and the principle of self-financing. At the same time, they must be able to compete successfully on foreign markets and represent competent [kompetentni] entities that can successfully develop direct links with their partner associations, combines, and enterprises in CEMA countries. In preparing the new organizational structure, we must proceed boldly, with confidence in the abilities and responsibility of our technical staff, managerial personnel, and labor collectives in production, and level-headedly, with the awareness that the disruption of existing production-technical, supplier, and economic relations could cause considerable trouble and damage. This is not an easy task. After all, last year there were roughly 875 enterprises in the centrally administered industry alone, which had more than 6,900 outlying plants and operations. Moreover, all the newly established enterprises (associations) must

also, within their own jurisdiction, newly work out and streamline all questions concerning their internal organization and setup.

Another important task is to prepare measures, in keeping with the resolution of the seventh session, to equalize the disparate starting conditions of individual enterprises, especially from the viewpoint of the great differences that exist in the level of their endowment with basic assets, active capital, and the like.

The first stage of restructuring the production-technical base, involving mostly undisputed cases, will go into effect on 1 July this year, in conjunction with the gradual implementation of the law on state enterprises, which will be discussed and approved by the Federal Assembly in the first half of the year.

Intensive work continues on the preparation of further legislative foundations for restructuring, including the drafts of amendments to the Economic Code and to the Labor Code, which will be submitted to the public for assessment and discussion. In the spirit of the Resolution of the seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, questions are being worked out concerning new methods in planning, financing, and the management of other spheres. A new system of levies, terms of operation, and economic tools is on the drawing board, including the restructuring of wholesale prices.

Although restructuring requires exceptional efforts, attention to the fulfillment of routine economic tasks must not slacken even for a moment. Everywhere restructuring must be consistently linked with the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Efforts must be concentrated on the fulfillment of this year's plan, which puts into the foreground the enhancement of an economic balance in all basic internal and external relations. We must draw a lesson from last year's experiences and see from the beginning to the consistent fulfillment of, in particular, the qualitative targets of the plan and focus attention on improving the situation in supplier-user relations, which cannot be achieved without a responsible approach by all enterprises. Each specific act that strengthens discipline, improves order and the smooth functioning of the economy, and improves the situation on our domestic market and in the provision of services helps to strengthen people's trust in restructuring and contributes to its progress.

The course of restructuring places steadily growing tasks on all links of management, on enterprises, and plants. That is why it is necessary to energetically overcome wait-and-see attitudes, not to lose precious time, and to intensify the preparation of enterprises for the substantially more demanding conditions of economic accountability and self-financing. The overall framework and direction of restructuring, as defined by the seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and in the follow-up documents, make possible and require the immediate start everywhere of an uncompromising analysis of the standard of work and its results. A specific answer must be given to these questions: What is to be done to raise the profitability of production and, all the more so, to overcome losses; what is to be done to reduce excess inventories, improve quality, and speed up the innovation cycle and adaptation to [the needs of] domestic and foreign markets; how are the funds for necessary investments, especially modernization projects, wages, and other social needs of the labor force to be earned? No one can expect someone else to introduce order into norms for him, into calculation, labor organization, and the use of working hours and basic assets. The sooner economic accountability and the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration are widely introduced in enterprise subdivisions, the better the collectives will grasp the meaning of restructuring and how to best prepare themselves for it. Restructuring will not automatically bring the solution to existing problems, but it must establish conditions, economic pressure, and incentives to overcome them. The utilization of these possibilities and prerequisites depends on an improvement in the quality of managerial work and on the application of socialist entrepreneurship and the labor collectives' initiative.

The ideas of restructuring are meeting with a lively response and sincere support among the great majority of the working people but, naturally, a number of questions and confused ideas arise as well. As a steadily widening circle of people become involved in the process of practical changes, it will become necessary to show even greater efforts in reacting to them, to patiently explain them, and to find correct solutions. What matters most is that the labor collectives should profoundly grasp the necessity, purpose, and substance of the implemented changes as the only viable path leading to an accelerated development of our society. This task is all the more relevant as, at times, rigid, dogmatic notions stemming from the past linger on, notions that the excessively centralized administrative-command model is the only possible form of socialist management and that profit, profitability, commodity-monetary relations, the market, and so forth, and their real role are elements that are alien to the planned socialist economy based on the principles of democratic centralism. Overcoming such views constitutes part of the struggle for new thinking.

This also holds true for the perception of the role of the labor collective and its agencies as self-managing entities, for the application of the principle of electing the top executive staff, and for similar things forseen in the law on state enterprises. Along with experimenting with the economic mechanism, it is necessary to expand the testing of these democratic forms of management, especially in enterprises that have already joined the economic experiment. The principles of further procedure in that direction that have recently been approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat must be put to full practical use.

The entire process of restructuring the economic mechanism must evolve on the basis of wide-ranging participation by the people, by means of democratic methods. It is necessary to see to it that the labor collectives receive true information on existing problems and plans, that they are able to state their opinion on them, and to participate in decisions on them. Active participation by the people and their support and the symbiosis of restructuring with the process of democratization are factors that will determine its success.

Restructuring in the entire spectrum of the economy and other social spheres is being implemented on the initiative of and under the leadership of the party. This only underlines the necessity to improve the methods of applying the party's leading and controling role. This requires the restructuring of party work, to make sure that the activity of party organizations keeps abreast of the requirements of the time. Party agencies and organizations must be in the forefront of the process of restructuring, respond to the emerging problems in due time, show the way to their constructive solution, and enlist the labor collectives for these solutions. There can be no room in party work for the obsolete methods of injunctions and administrative pressure, and for the supplanting of economic agencies and managements. Questions of ideopolitical guidance, an open and truthful dialogue with the people, and the development of their activity must come to the forefront. The issue facing us is to create an atmosphere of openness, public access to information, and public control, an atmosphere that will help to overcome the phenomena of indifference and people's alienation, to wage a struggle against displays of conservatism, and to effectively face up to expressions of impatience, attempts at demagoguery, and the nihilistic belittling of the results and prospects of our socialist path. The primary consideration in the party's cadre work, which is assuming ever greater importance, is to give support to people who are prepared and determined to actively implement the restructuring work.

All the tasks of restructuring the economic mechanism and deepening socialist democracy must be approached with realistic confidence in our strengths and possibilities, with the firm awareness that they constitute the key prerequisite for the further successful advancement of our socialist society, for accelerating the dynamism of socioeconomic development, securing a better life for the people, and raising our society to a qualitatively higher level.

Leaders' Appearances 17-23 Mar

AU291606 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 18 to 24 March report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation, in Prague on 17 March. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 1)

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 17 March, in connection with the termination of the latter's diplomatic mission in the CSSR. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 1) The same day in Prague, Zhang Dake and Georg Krane, departing Norwegian ambassador to the CSSR, were also received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 2)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the annual conference of the party organization at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague on 17 Mar. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 1)

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a session of the East Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee on services and housing in Hradec Kralove on 17 March. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor to Josef Brat, section chief at the CSSR Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry, in Prague on 17 March. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Mar p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Frantisek Tesar, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives, in Bratislava on 17 March. (PRAVDA 18 Mar p 1)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended the farewell ceremony for Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at Bratislava airport on 17 March. (PRAVDA 18 Mar p 1)

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented the Order of Labor to Lieutenant General Zdenek Havala, chief of the Ludvik Svoboda Higher Military School of Ground Forces in Vyskov, in Prague on 18 March, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Mar p 2)

Jozef Lenart, Josef Haman, and Ignac Janak attended the annual conferences of various CPCZ enterprise organizations on 19 March—Lenart was in the Klement Gottwald Engineering Works in Povazska Bystrica, Haman in the Tesla plant in Lanskroun; and Janak in the Slovosivo organization in Michalovce. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Mar p 1)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was at Ruzyne Airport in Prague on 21 March to see Vasil Bilak off for the PRC. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar p 1)

Josef Haman attended the annual conference of Communists at the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power in Prague on 21 March; the same day in Bratislava, Ignac Janak attended a similar party conference at the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar p 2)

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Sulayman La'eq, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, in Prague on 21 March. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar p 2)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Harkishan Singh Surjeet, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), in Prague on 21 March. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, received Georg Krane, Norwegian ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with the termination of the latter's diplomatic mission, in Bratislava on 21 March. (PRAVDA 22 Mar p 1)

Josef Haman and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ City Committee, attended a session of regional party secretaries in charge of party work in industry in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 Mar p 1)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Miklos Barity and Toncho Chakarov, new Hungarian and Bulgarian ambassadors to the CSSR, as well as Georg Krane, departing Norwegian ambassador, in Prague on 22 March. (RUDE PRAVO 23 Mar p 1)

Jozef Lenart attended the all-enterprise conference of Communists in the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava on 23 March. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Mar p 2) Josef Havlin attended the annual conference of the party organization at the Academy of Musical Arts in Prague on 23 March. (RUDE PRAVO 24 Mar p 2)

Bilak Returns From PRC Visit

LD271523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned today from his friendly working visit to the PRC where he was invited by the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

Vasil Bilak was met at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee, and other officials.

Lenart, Colotka Receive GDR's Krolikowski

LD282151 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, today in Bratislava received Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. In a cordial and comradely talk, they briefed each other on how topical issues of socio-economic development in both fraternal countries are being tackled.

Rovensky Discusses Nicaraguan Ceasefire

LD251431 Prague CTK in English 1322 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the constructive approach of the Nicaraguan Government to the consistent implementation of the Esquipulas Agreement and would like also other countries of the region to help ease tension, extend democratization and successfully implement peace accords.

This point was stressed by Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Dusan Rovensky here today.

Czechoslovakia has always consistently supported a peaceful and just solution of the situation in Central America and resolutely condemned and foreign interference. It welcomes the decision of the U.N. Security Council to send, at the request of Nicaragua, a commission of inquiry to the border region between Nicaragua and Honduras, Dusan Rovensky said.

He voiced Czechoslovakia's conviction that the Esquipulas Agreement represents at present the only real basis for solving the conflict in Central America by peaceful means, by Latin American countries themselves.

The Contadora Group and the group in its support can significantly contribute to the implementation of the signed peace agreement and to lasting stabilization of the situation in the region. Czechoslovakia is ready to help achieve this highly humanitarian target, Dusan Rovensky emphasized.

The Nicaraguan Government took extraordinarily significant steps in implementing the obligations following from the agreement, not only in extending the country's democratization but also in easing military tension and strengthening security and cooperation in the region.

Of great significance were direct talks of the Nicaraguan Government with representatives of the armed counterrevolution. This constructive approach made it possible to reach a 60-day ceasefire and an agreement on continuing the dialogue on national reconciliation. The results of the talks, including the declaration of general amnesty, prove the real interest of the Sandinist government in putting an end to the armed confrontation, in a definitive and peaceful solution of the tense situation, Dusan Rovensky pointed out.

He voiced Czechoslovakia's concern at the serious sharpening of the situation in Central America caused by the strengthening U.S. military presence in this region, stressing that it proves that Washington has not abandoned its plans to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government, continuing its attempts to enforce its will on sovereign states and pursuing the policy of pressure and threats.

PCE Leader Julio Anguita Interviewed

AU231738 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 88 p 6

[Interview with Julio Anguita, PCE [Spanish Communist Party] secretary general, by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Stanislav Stepanek: "On the Tasks of the PCE"; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] After the recent 12th PCE Congress (held in Madrid from 19 to 22 February 1988), Julio Anguita, the party's newly elected secretary general, replied to questions from Stanislav Stepanek, special correspondent of RUDE PRAVO.

[Stepanek] After the congress, one could sense optimism from your words. Does this optimism also concern overcoming the period of crisis in the party? And if so, on what do you base your view?

[Anguita] The documents approved at our 12th congress clearly postulate three main tasks of our political activity, which are concurrent and dialectically interconnected: to strengthen the PCE; to develop, deepen, and define the United Left; and to unite Communists in the PCE. All this has a very clear importance.

Strengthening the PCE does not mean only its development in organizational terms, but also its ideological renewal in a wider and deeper sense. This requires the defining of the role of our party as a political organization of the workers class with a strictly set strategic target, which is socialism and communism.

Strengthening the PCE means introducing a corresponding policy of alliance, a policy permitting advancement toward the aforesaid target.

Strengthening the PCE means introducing an organizational system that will orient the party's resources toward mobilization campaigns, so that those who are in the party's ranks become active members.

For us the United Left forms the nucleus, which we theoretically formulated in our previous programmatic manifesto as a joint progressive bloc representing a political and social force, which, by establishing its hegemony, will usher in the period of the transition to socialism.

The uniting of Communists is perceived by us as the creation of a revolutionary and effective instrument that, in ideological, political, organizational, and action unity, will bring together all those who consider themselves Communists. It is self-evident that a greater or lesser harmony with the policy of alliance and with the party's program will affect the possibility and the speed of the process of uniting Communists.

[Stepanek] At the congress there was talk of a favorable atmosphere being established in relations between the main segments (parties) of the communist movement in Spain. Do you think that this is enough for the unification of Communists? What prospects do you see in this regard?

[Anguita] Independent of the favorable atmosphere referred to in the question, it is clear—also as far the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain is concerned—that cooperation within the framework of the United Left has created conditions that are favorable with regard to the possibility and likelihood of unification within the PCE. Two commissions of both political formations (that is, the PCE and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain) are now working on editing the points on which we ideologically and politically agree or converge. The jointly worked out documents show a high level of convergence on questions that only a few months ago seemed to be fraught with problems—the European common market, the party's definition, and so forth.

[Stepanek] What is your position concerning the inclusion of Carillo's group in the unification process?

[Anguita] The answer to this question is included in what I said before. If that strategy is accepted [by Carillo's group], if the policy of alliance is accepted, and if the agreement on threefold unity—political, organizational, and action unity—is accepted, it is beyond all doubt that unification with that group will come about.

[Stepanek] What do you see as the main tasks of the party in the immediate future and as your own tasks, as the new secretary general?

[Anguita] I have already spoken about the tasks arising from the conclusions of the 12th congress. Moreover, it is of great importance to give a boost to discussion and to the working out of a definitive programmatic manifesto

that would embrace, in addition to our proposals concerning Spanish society, the European and global aspects of problems resulting from the scientific-technical revolution and from its effect on the system of production. In light of this, we consider it our paramount task to come closer to other communist parties with the aim of possible coordination in the search for joint solutions to many problems.

'Friendship-88' Joint Maneuvers Set 8-15 Apr

LD291316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The "Friendship-88" joint troop maneuvers between the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany will take place as scheduled 8-15 April in the Havelberg, Potsdam, Niemegk, Magdeburg, and Gardelegen regions. As many as 20,000 members of the three fraternal armies will take part. The exercise is aimed at perfecting the standard of training and practicing cooperation between the troops.

The exercise will be directed by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the ground forces. In accordance with the annual review of military activities for 1988, all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act have been informed of the maneuvers, and observers from these countries invited.

Sindermann Pays Official Visit to India

Arrives 29 Mar

LD291522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Delhi (ADN)—The GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by its President, Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, which arrived in Delhi today at the invitation of the Indian lower house, met Bal Kam Jakhar, speaker of the lower house of the Indian parliament. Both sides stressed the need for united efforts by parliamentarians throughout the world to secure peace and disarmament.

The elected representatives of their peoples, Horst Sindermann said, bear a special responsibility for bringing about the high ideal of a world without weapons or violence. The GDR People's Chamber heard with attention the statement by 210 Indian parliamentarians on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles between the USSR and the United States. The GDR shares the view it expressed that the agreement should be followed by further disarmament steps.

The Lower House speaker endorsed India's approval of the intermediate-range agreement, and at the same time praised the GDR's initative with regard to an early withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles from its territory.

Horst Sindermann gave his assurance that the GDR would continue to do everything possible to live up to its responsibility to peace and disarmament on the dividing line with NATO. The implementation of the GDR's proposal on creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe would strengthen trust between states.

The People's Chamber president conveyed an invitation to the lower house speaker to attend the "International Meeting for Zones Free of Nuclear Weapons" in Berlin in June.

The GDR delegation, comprised of delegates from several parliamentary groups, was earlier given a warm welcome in both houses of the Indian parliament. To the applause of the deputies, the Lok Sabha (lower house) speaker, Bal Ram Jakhar, and the Rajya Sabha (upper house) chairman, Vice President Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, reaffirmed their conviction that the People's Chamber delegation's visit would further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between the two parliaments.

Holds Talks

LD292302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Delhi, 29 Mar (ADN)—The GDR and India will continue to commit themselves jointly and resolutely to the preservation of world peace and to effective steps toward nuclear disarmament. This was affirmed in Delhi today by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian parliament. Horst Sindermann arrived in India on the same day at the head of a People's Chamber delegation.

During his meeting with the speaker of the lower house, Horst Sindermann declared that India's commitment in the six states' initiative shows, as does the GDR's co-authorship of the constructive peace proposals of the socialist states, the possibilities of global cooperation to bring about peace. The "Stockholm declaration" documented once again the great responsibility felt by the representatives of the six states' initiative for the liberation of mankind from the nuclear threat.

Horst Sindermann said that the GDR People's Chamber received a message from 210 Indian parliamentarians focused on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the elimination of nuclear intermediate-range missiles between the USSR and the United States. The GDR shares the view expressed therein that steps toward disarmament must follow the agreement. The GDR proposes creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. The President of the People's Chamber said that an international meeting for zones free of nuclear weapons will take place in June in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. It would be an honor and a joy for the GDR to be able to welcome representatives of states, parliaments, parties, trade unions, ADN peace movements from throughout the world at this meeting.

As Bal Ram Jakhar declared, India and the GDR have undertaken important, joint steps in the recent past to strengthen bilaterl relations and to promote world peace,

regardless of the differences in political systems. India values close friendly relations with the GDR. His country is grateful for the active support of the GDR for developing countries which confront colonialism, neocolonialism, and the forces of exploitation.

Both politicians stressed the necessity of united efforts by parliamentarians throughout the world to secure peace and disarmament. Horst Sindermann stressed that the realization of the GDR's proposal to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in central Europe would strengthen trust between states. Bal Ram Jakar affirmed India's support for the intermediate-range agreement between the USSR and the United States, and praised in this connection the GDR's initiative with respect to the premature withdrawal of the intermediate-range missiles from its territory.

The People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, which was invited by the Indian lower house, arrived early today at the airport in the Indian capital and was heartily welcomed there by Speaker of the lower house Bal Ram Jakhar and other Indian public figures. During the day the delegation, which includes Herbert Ziegenhahn (SED parliamentary group), Manfred Scheler (Peasants' Mutual Aid Association parliamentary group), Dr Baerbel Schindler-Saefkow (Democratic Women's League parliamentary group), Lutz Ahnfeld (Free German Youth parliamentary group), and Gerhard Holtz-baumert (Cultural League parliamentary group), had a friendly and warm exchange of experiences with Indian parliamentarians. The guests presented the Indian parliament with a model of the People's Chamber building for an exhibition.

Meets Gandhi

LD300954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Delhi, 30 Mar (ADN)—GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, met Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today in Delhi.

During the conversation, the GDR politician outlined how the GDR is contributing to the great goal of a world without nuclear weapons and force, as set forth in the Delhi Declaration of November 1986. He also paid tribute to the decisive backing of India for peace and disarmament, as shown in the six state initiative. In the words of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who values highly the efforts by the GDR for peace and disarmament, it is important to develop new ideas and cooperation, and to conquer confrontation through dialogue.

The GDR parliamentary delegation led by Horst Sindermann visited the Indira Gandhi Memorial in the Indian capital on the same day.

Reinhold Received by Indian Defense Minister

AU280945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] New Delhi (ADN)—Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, conducted talks in New Delhi with Santosh Mohan Dev, minister of defense of the Republic of India. The meeting, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, focused on issues concerning bilateral relations and traditional cooperation.

Reception Held on Anniversary of Sorb Rights

LD231616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Bautzen, 23 March (ADN)—A reception was given by the GDR Council of Ministers in Bautzen on Wednesday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the law on the preservation of the rights of the Sorb people by the former Saxon Land assembly. The law was the culmination of the centuries-old struggle of the Sorb people for national and social equality. Among the guests were meritorious Sorb and German workers, artists, cultural workers, and scientists. Present also were public figures, among them Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Werner Walde and Hans Modrow, the first secretaries of the SED bezirk executives of Cottbus and Dresden, Interior Minister General Friedrich Dickel, and Jurij Gros, first secretary of the National Secretary of the Domowina [Sorb cultural corganization].

In a toast, Guenther Kleiber paid tribute to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the law and thanked the Sorbs and the German citizens of Lusatia for their great personal contribution to the strengthening of socialism in the GDR.

"It is a particular pleasure for me to express the great recognition of the SED Central Committee and GDR Government, linked with personal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to you, dear citizens of Sorb and German nationality, who have made a great contribution to the strengthening of socialism and the realization of the Marxist-Leninist policy on nationalities," Guenther Kleiber said. The positive development of the GDR and its international authority was also founded on the civic responsibility and activity of the citizens of Sorb nationality. The law marked a break in the history of the German and Sorb people and laid the foundation for joint social activity by Germans and Sorbs, as expressed in the GDR today in the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on the shaping of the developed socialist society. It is today among the human rights realized in the GDR.

Turning to veterans, Guenther Kleiber noted: "From here you carried your enthusiasm for work, learning, Sorb culture, and democratic reconstruction into the villages and towns of Upper and Lower Lusatia." Your work and that of subsequent generations was Marxist-Leninist nationality policy in action.

The speaker said that as a result of the law, the preservation and promotion of the particular linguistic and cultural interests of Sorb citizens had for the first time become a guideline for state activity. "Its practical implementation has contributed significantly toward molding coexistence between German and Sorb citizens, as a result of which Lusatia today, with its highly productive industry and intensive agriculture, increasingly attractive towns and villages, and particularly rich intellectual and cultural life, has developed." The strengthening of the GDR, Guenther Kleiber said in conclusion, is therefore also an act of national self-realization and strengthening national identity. [passage omitted]

GDR's Willi Stoph, Entourage on Official Visit

LD291912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 29 Mar

[Text] Budapest, 29 Mar (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Budapest this afternoon on an official friendship visit. He is there at the invitation of Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz.

Willi Stoph and those accompanying him were cordially welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and trade minister, Dr Gyula Horn, under secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, and other Hungarian figures.

Willi Stoph's entourage includes: Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for materials management; Bernard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister; Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dietrich Lemke, deputy foreign trade minister; and Ambassador Karl-Heinz Lugenheim.

Young pioneers presented the guests with bunches of spring flowers in welcome.

Willi Stoph and Karoly Grosz then met for their first exchange of views.

Grosz-Stoph Talks Open

LD292029 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—Tuesday evening, shortly after the airport reception, the prime ministers of Hungary and the GDR started talks of limited attendance at the residence of Willi Stoph. The Hungarian delegation, headed by Karoly Grosz, included Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and Minister of trade, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and Istvan Roska, ambassador of Hungary to the GDR. The negotiating group of the GDR, headed by Willi Stoph, included Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister, Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary. The parties are to inform one another on some issues of the internal situation of their countries, and the major tasks in socialist construction.

Grosz Gives Dinner Toast

LD292200 Budapest MTI in English 2029 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz gave a gala dinner in the Parliament at the honour of GDR Premier Willi Stoph and his wife. At the dinner both Karoly Grosz and Willi Stoph gave toasts.

Karoly Grosz:

In his toast Karoly Grosz stated with satisfaction that the multifold and developing links of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic embrace all important fields of the life and usefully serve the socialist construction work in the two countries and the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries. The basis of the cooperation is created by the identity of principles, major aims and interests, which at the same time renews contacts and stimulates their deepening. The Hungarian party and the government continues to pay great attention to the relation to the socialist German state.

"The political-social events, economic and social policy efforts, the results in accomplishing the tasks is always monitored with great interest by the Hungarian public which knows and supports the active foreign policy of the GDR serving the causes of detente, peace and cooperation including the important foreign policy initiatives. The responsible dialogue between the two German states, the initiating participation in the elaboration of the proposal on the European nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones and other steps well illustrate the constructive role of the GDR on our continent.

Later the premier spoke on the Hungarian domestic policy efforts:

"In the life of Hungary a decisive role is played by those efforts which are aimed at the improvement of the economic situation, and the creation of the conditions for advancement. The action is determined by the HSWP Central Committee's decree of last July, the working programme of the government and the preparation for the national party congress due to be held in the near future. The starting point of the evaluation of the situation is that the country was not able to adjust itself to the fast changes in the world economy in previous years, its development came to a halt and as a result tension appeared in society. Karoly Grosz declared on this topic:

At the party conference the practice of our work as effected after the last congress should be discussed in order to adjust our targets to the altered possibilities, to solidify the intellectual and action unity of the party, to mobilize our party membership for the dissolution of the tension that appears in society, and to the renewal of the close cooperation between the party and the people.

The review and updating of the working of our political institutions is an indispensable task since we see—and this is supported by experience—that the economic reform could not be consistently accomplished without the development of the political guiding system and this way by the strengthening of the socialist social order.

"In the interest of the aims formulated in the decrees of the party and the enforcement of the tasks included in the government programme there is a need for advancement of the socialist democracy and the preservation of the values of socialist national unity, and fullness for its adjustment to the changing requirements. We strive at cooperation with all forces which are ready to work for our homeland and people, even with those who in certain questions of the construction of the socialism confess other ideas then ours, emphasized the premier and continued:

"The containment of the decline in the economic situation demands unpopular measures which challenge people's readiness to sacrifice and the efficiency of the leadership. Despite this fact we could not give room to interests slowing down the economic and political reform measures since we know that our socialist efforts serve our national interests. We categorically reject at the same time misuse of our increasing openness of our public life which are overemphasizing our difficulties and directed at promoting unrest.

In the solution of the tasks which face our country, support is provided by all the experiences which are provided by the transformation policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the relations between our country and the GDR it is a mutual interest to preserve and further develop the achieved high level of contacts. In the economy the accomplishment of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation programme to the year 2000 is an important task as well as accomplishment of the projected exchange of commodities adjusting to the requirements. The specialization, cooperation and the expoloration of the other advanced forms of production cooperation, the deepening of the direct contacts between the Hungarian and GDR companies and the scientific institutions of the two countries is an especially important task.

On international issues Karoly Grosz said that further efforts are needed for the reduction of confrontation on the European continent.

"In agreement with the Budapest (?calling of the Warsaw Treaty, efforts should be made for the radical reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons and on the grounds of favourable experience the Stockholm agreement should be further developed. All this should be done for the deepening of the Helsinki process, and for the successful ending of the Vienna follow-up meeting—concluded Karoly Grosz.

Stoph Gives Dinner Toast

LD292213 Budapest MTI in English
2142 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—In his address Willi Stoph, analysing the development of the international climate emphasized: "The meeting is effected at a date when after years of increasing confrontation and tension, a shadow of a turn is seen in the direction of the improvement. The medium and short range nuclear missile scrapping agreement, which was the result of the Soviet Union's initiative and constructive approach, provides an opportunity for the first—and therefore historical—step towards the creation of a nuclear arms-free world. This also clearly indicates that only political dialogue gives a chance to lasting alienation from the arms race and to the reaching of confidence, detente and disarmament and the improvement of the international situation.

However, it should not be out of sight for a second that results corresponding to common sense and reality approach could only be achieved with persistent efforts against those who still dream of military superiority and who try to compensate for the accomplishments of disarmament by a new arms race.

"Relying on the common peace programme of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the GDR, shoulder to shoulder with its allies, did its best for the accomplishment of the double-zero option. The smaller range Soviet missile withdrawal from the territory of the GDR started by the end of February expresses this common constructive peace policy. Now it is important to avoid breaks in the process of disarmament.

"According to the decisions of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty in 1986 in Budapest and in 1987 in Berlin the GDR makes efforts to achieve actual progress in the reduction of conventional forces and armaments and in the elimination of the chemical weapons.

In this context such initiatives are increasingly important such as the joint proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for a middle-European nuclear arms free corridor and a chemical weapon free zone or the initiative which was put forward by the HSWP in a joint action with the Italian Socialist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party promoting the cooperation of the non-nuclear force countries in the interest of European disarmament. The GDR supports this initiative. The realization of such proposals as soon as possible would favourably influence the positive tendencies of the international relations and would stimulate the creation of global agreements. This aim is served by the world meeting which is planned by the GDR this June with the participation of politicians working for the establishment of nuclear arms free zones.

Speaking on the tasks facing the GDR Willi Stoph said: The workers of the country successfully accomplish the decisions of the German Socialist Unity Party's 11th Congress on the further construction of the developed socialist society. In this the starting point is that the construction of the socialism is a permanent process of the creative search for the actual best way. Relying on

continuous economic growth the GDR consistently continues the guideline of the unity of the economic and social policy. The forces are concentrated on the application of the key technologies what is a decisive condition of the intensification of the people's economy.

"The basic element of the social strategy of GDR is the further evolvement and perfection of the socialist democracy at all levels of life. The present epoch of the scientific-technical revolution demands the ever increasing participation of the workers in the discussion of all tasks and in their solution and the inspiring leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party with the closely welded unity of the masses.

Reflecting on the development of relations between the GDR and Hungary, Willi Stoph emphasized that for the deepening of the contacts decisive impulses continue to be given by the regular meetings of the two fraternal parties' leaders, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. In addition the close bonds of the friendship between the people are reflected by the multifold contacts between the countries, companies, scientific institutes and the residents' meetings from the two countries. The 40 years of successful economic cooperation became an indispensable factor for both people's economies and yielded substantial results- -said Willi Stoph in his toast.

Talks Begin 30 Mar

LD300838 Budapest MTI in English
0755 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)—The Hungary-GDR plenary talks started in Budapest parliament Wednesday. In the morning Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, currently on an official friendly visit in Hungary on the invitation of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument on Heroes' Square, and then the Hungarian and GDR negotiating groups, headed by Karoly Grosz and Willy Stoph, set to the conference table in the parliament. The Hungarian delegation includes Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of trade, Gyula Horn, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of trade, and Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR. Members of the GDR delegation are Wolfgang Ruchfuss, deputy prime minister, Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR ambassador to Hungary.

Talks are to be held on the economic situation of the two countries, bilateral relations and current international issues.

Grosz-Stoph Talks End

LD301204 Budapest MTI in English
1050 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)—The official Hungary-GDR plenary talks ended in Budapest parliament Wednesday noon. The two negotiating groups, headed by Prime Ministers Karoly Grosz and Willi Stoph, informed each other on the situation of their countries and the current tasks of socialist building work. Discussions were held on major international issues, particularly European peace, security and cooperation. The parties appreciated the renewal endeavours in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and stressed the importance of the specific national features and exchange of experience for the development of socialist society. In this context, it was stated that the special methods applied in the two countries in accordance with local conditions do not limit but expand the opportunities of cooperation.

The parties discussed concrete question related to the intensification of bilateral relations, on which the members of the Hungarian negotiating group will also hold partner talks with their GDR colleagues later in the day.

Kadar Meets Stoph

LD301207 Budapest MTI in English
1100 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI)—On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met in the Central Committee headquarters Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and member of Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, currently on an official friendly visit in Hungary.

Talks were held, in a cordial comradely atmosphere, on timely tasks of socialist building work, the state of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic and new opportunities for the development of cooperation. On reviewing the international situation, the parties appreciated the joint and separate efforts of the socialist countries to safeguard peace and promote disarmament and international cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

Foreign Affairs Minister Reviews Far East Trip

AU291305 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
25 Mar 88 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi by Peter G. Feher, deputy chief of the MAGYAR HIRLAP foreign affairs section: "Hungary Is Seeking Opportunities for Multilateral Development of Cooperation"—date and place not given]

[Text] Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi recently returned from a 3-week visit to the Far East and the Pacific region. In the course of his trip he visited six countries and important agreements were concluded as a result of his talks. In his answers to the questions posed by MAGYAR HIRLAP, Peter Varkonyi said he appreciated the significance of and prospects for our relations with this dynamically developing region. Peter G. Feher, deputy chief of the foreign affairs sections, represented MAGYAR HIRLAP.

[Feher] You recently concluded a 3-week visit during which you visited a region which is geographically very far from Hungary and which no Hungarian foreign minister had visited for 8 years. And this was the first time that the leader of Hungarian diplomacy had paid a visit to Australia and New Zealand. Can we regard your recent trip as a kind of reassessment of, or shifting of emphases in Hungarian foreign policy?

[Varkonyi] I should at once start by saying that the issue is not at all one of some kind of reassessment of, or shifting of emphases in Hungarian foreign policy, because we continue to belong to the same system of alliance, and naturally there has been no change in our geographical location or economic potential.

One of the tasks of Hungarian foreign policy is to continuously follow the processes and changes under way in international life and the world economy. It is common knowledge that in the recent 1-2 decades, the region of the Pacific Basin—in the wider sense of this term—has been the scene of changes which have not yet been completed. I could say in short, that the weight and role of the Southeast Asian and Pacific region in the world economy and world affairs have increased considerably. This is demonstrated by the fact that the proportion of the countries of this region in world trade has sharply expanded, and that in quite a few countries in the region—as a result of the concerted action of factors that cannot be mentioned here in detail—the rate of economic growth has also been outstanding from an international point of view for a longer period of time.

Parallel to this, important countries like India, Indonesia, and Australia are also playing an ever increasingly important and independent role in shaping world political events. In this respect it is enough to mention India's outstanding international role and prestige, or the international effects of the anti-nuclear policy of New Zealand, a country which is really a long way away from Hungary.

In the past few years, the governments of the countries under discussion have decisively expressed their endeavors and intentions to develop their political and economic relations with Hungary, and the socialist countries in general. Among other things, this is demonstrated by the fact that a considerable number of heads of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers have visited Hungary in the past few years.

Nothing then is more natural than the fact that Hungary is seeking opportunities for multilaterally developing cooperation with these countries more intensively than hitherto; and it intends to do so in the spirit of its foreign policy which is active, peace loving, and responsive to international realities, and on the basis of its foreign economic interests. That is, we are talking not only about building political relations which are otherwise very important and useful, but also about finding new markets for Hungarian products and new partners for our economy. Naturally we are closely studying the methods for the development of the economies of these countries, too.

I must also add that we are not talking about new endeavors. Since the beginning of the eighties, Hungarian foreign policy has made and is making systematic and lasting efforts to accomplish these goals. On the one hand, my recent visit demonstrates the results which have been achieved so far in developing relations and which are not to be underestimated; on the other hand, it expresses our sincere intention to develop cooperation, and we are seeking the most expedient ways and methods for this.

[Feher] You exchanged opinions with statesmen of the currently most dynamically developing region of the world from an economic point of view. Although it is common knowledge that a series of talks held by a minister of foreign affairs does not primarily serve foreign economic goals, the question arises of how important it is to search for contacts from the point of view of the interests of the Hungarian people's economy.

[Varkonyi] Naturally, it is not the job of the minister of foreign affairs to hold talks on concluding specific business agreements. However, he can have an important part in establishing a political background and atmosphere without which it would be difficult to imagine practical economic cooperation to any significan extent. In certain cases this can also be a straightforward condition. In the developing countries, for example, balanced and good political relations have a decisive role in the cooperation between state enterprises.

Yet the minister of foreign affairs, and diplomacy in a wider sense, play an important role in presenting the opportunities offered by their homeland, making others aware of its economic ideas, and in arousing the interest of potential economic partners.

Promoting cooperation by agreements is also an important contribution.

I think that in the course of my recent trip we succeeded in achieving results in all the above-mentioned areas. The high level of our reception in India—by the Indian president, vice president, prime minister, and five ministers—appropriately demonstrates the traditionally friendly character of our relations. Our talks covered all the areas of our relations, but we dealt in particular with

the situation and opportunities of our economic and trade cooperation. We agreed on the need to increase our economic relations and extend them to new areas. Our export-import turnover exceeded $100 million in 1987. There is also an opportunity for a much larger volume of cooperation, and here we are thinking of exporting power engineering installations, or of further Hungarian participation in the Neyvel Thermal Power Plant [name as published], and of many other similar areas. Similarly there is also an opportunity for mutually supplying consumer goods. In addition to traditional Indian products, for example, the Maruti car has also appeared on the Hungarian market. Establishing modern forms of economic and industrial cooperation is a mutual interest of both sides. In this respect we reached an agreement in principle and we are urging its implementation.

In Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore we also succeeded in clarifying the importance of developing our relations; and the political and economic leaders of these countries expressed their readiness to promote our cooperation. In the course of reviewing our economic tasks, we were also successful in identifying several areas which offer both sides promising opportunities for cooperation. Of course we are mutually drawing the attention of the relevant economic experts to these opportunities. I also met with leading businessmen and economic experts and succeeded in drawing their attention to the opportunities inherent in cooperating with Hungary.

The visits in Australia and New Zealand also enabled us to draw the attention of the leading political and economic circles there to Hungary. In Australia we were received by the governor general, and there was an opportunity to hold talks with Prime Minister Howe for a longer time than planned. In addition to this we also discussed the opportunities for developing our relations with several ministers. Generally speaking, in the course of the talks we concluded that our relations are developing well, but they regrettably lag behind the possible and desirable level. It seems that it will be possible to widen our relations even in the near future. Our relations with New Zealand are of relatively short duration. The level of our reception there and the substance of our talks demonstrate that, despite the great geographical distance, there is an interest in developing relations. For example, the first Hungarian-New Zealand joint enterprise will be established in the near future. In addition, New Zealand was the first capitalist country to guarantee Hungary preferential customs treatment, a fact that is important because it set a precedent.

There is one area in our relations in which Hungary cooperates with Australia and New Zealand continuously and closely. All three countries participate in the so-called Cairns group, which operates within GATT and which aims at reforming the conditions prevailing in international agricultural trade and eliminating protectionist obstacles. Finally I would also mention that the wide press coverage throughout the visit also helped our interests.

[Feher] What means are available to Hungarian diplomacy to further encourage Hungarian presence in this region, since it is quite clear that we have a lot to make up for?

[Varkonyi] We think that it is very important to ensure the continuity of political relations with the countries of this region. Visits by the ministers of foreign affairs, lower level consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs, and visits by other ministers all contribute to this. We will initiate a process to mutually carry out higher level visits—up to the level of prime minister or head of state—with those countries with which our cooperation is at such a level or has such a political atmosphere that requires or enables this. Our traditionally good relations with India make it a matter of course that our high-level contacts are regular. In recent years, Hungarian diplomacy has been paying increased attention to financially sound developed and developing countries which are geographically farther away. The increase in high-level visite in the ASEAN countries, and Australia and New Zealand is related to this. One cannot say that we have to compensate for lagging behind; the issue is rather the fact that Hungary's foreign economic interests require us to explore new market opportunities, which is accompanied by changing and modernizing our system of foreign relations and adjusting it to present requirements.

[Feher] In the course of your visit, concrete agreements were also concluded. In your opinion, and from the point of view of strengthening bilateral relations, which agreements were the most important?

[Varkonyi] One of the most important events in my recent visit was the signing of the Hungarian-Australian consular agreement. The Australian press qualified the even as "historic" not only from the point of view of bilateral relations but also because this was the first time that Australia had concluded such an agreement with a socialist country.

In all three ASEAN countries I submitted concrete proposals for agreements on improving the working conditions of Hungarian enterprises (like eliminating double taxation, or concluding agreements to regulate investment protection.) Reaction to our initiatives was clearly positive.

In the course of my visit to India, we signed a scientific and technological work plan for 1988-90, which is the first such joint program with India.

Marothy Leaves for CEMA Session in Moscow

LD291717 Budapest MTI in English
1543 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—A Hungarian delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, minister of environmental protection and water management, left for Moscow on Tuesday to attend the founding session of the

CMEA Standing Commission for Environmental Protection. The representatives of the CMEA countries are to discuss the tasks of the new committee in further developing cooperation in environmental protection and water management.

Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, was present at the departure of the delegation from the Ferihegy Airport.

Grosz, Sarlos Meet With New Austrian Envoy

LD291734 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met on introductory visits Dr Franz Schmid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Hungary.

Deputy Trade Minister on Relations with GATT

AU301030 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 13 25 Mar 88 p 13

[Interview with Deputy Trade Minister Tibor Melega by Janos Tisovszky: "Swimming Competition in a Coat—Hungary and GATT—The Dialectics of Interests"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Melega] Ever since it joined GATT in 1973, Hungary has played an active role in the organization. Thus, when it takes a stand within GATT, Hungary can represent joint interests in an active way and effectively enough.

[Tisovszky] Whose rights do we represent after all?

[Melega] Hungary represents its own interests within GATT, but these interests generally coincide with the interests of the other members of the group. This is the dialectics of the entire issue, and this keeps the group together. All the members can represent their own interests in such a way that they simultaneously defend the interests of the entire group.

[Tisovszky] We are talking here about countries with different social orders and various levels of economic development. Are there not differences of opinions with the group?

[Melega] There have always been such differences but we have always been able to overcome them. In spite of all doubts, the group has proved to be viable. Its weight derives precisely from the fact that many thought would be its weakness: The members of the group come from a wide spectrum, there are developed Western countries along with developing ones, socialist countries, and countries from West and East, North and South, and not only in the geographic sense. This variety strengthens the group and shows that the current world market situation for agricultural products is a serious problem for many different countries. That is why the Cairns group [for combating agricultural protection] became a considerable negotiating power within GATT. [passage omitted]

[Tisovszky] Are there countries that disapprove of Hungary's active participation in this group?

[Melega] Membership in this group only strengthens Hungary's international prestige both politically and from a trade policy point of view. The group itself has serious prestige. For example, by means of Canada, the group participates in meetings of the capitalist economic summit conferences on agricultural issues, or by means of Canada, Australia, and New Zeeland, in meetings of the OECD. Among other things, this led to a general political resolution on solving the problems of international agricultural trade, a resolution adopted also by the OECD Conference in 1987 and later by the Venice summit meeting.

[Tisovszky] If this is partially or entirely implemented, what will this mean for Hungary?

[Melega] The possibility for Hungary to compete on traditional and new markets under fair conditions. [passage omitted]

USSR Economist Evaluates Hungarian Reform

AU280818 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 88 p 6

[Interview with Marina Usiyevich, founding member and staff member of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute in Moscow, signed by G.Zs.-H.Sz.: "An Open Exchange of Views on Economics and Politics—The Gyor International Conference Has Concluded—Marina Usiyevich: The Hungarian Experiences Are Instructive;" date and place not given]

[Excerpt] The concluding remarks of Chairman Dr Kalman Pecsi ended a 4-day international scientific conference at Gyor on 21 March. In the course of the conference, economists and businessmen from socialist and capitalist countries expressed their opinions on the prospects and the expected social and political results of the reform under way in most of the socialist countries.

In spite of differing opinions, one can say that the guests at the 4-day consultation—guests with different outlooks—came to Gyor to express their opinions as economists on the socialist reform of the economy, and not to engage in politics. The debate will certainly contribute toward giving scientific support to the various opinions concerning the chances of reform alternatives.

Marina Usiyevich (USSR) is a founding member of the famous Economics of the World Socialist System Institute in Moscow which is headed by Prof Bogomolov, and at present heads of the institute's Hungarian Department. Previously, she was staff member at the USSR

Embassy in Budapest. In her address at the conference, which met with great interest she analyzed the particular characteristics of the Hungarian reform.

[NEPSZABADSAG] You have been studying the reform of the Hungarian economy for a long time and publishing your observations in the USSR press. Is it possible to say on basis of this that you took part in the theoretical preparation of Soviet restructuring?

[Usiyevich] Our institute was studying the reform of the Hungarian economy with scientific objectivity even before the idea of restructuring was conceived. At the request of a Soviet government committee, I wrote a paper on Hungarian experiences, and I know that my paper was intensively studied by leading economic policy experts. A book I wrote was published in 1987, though a small number of copies were printed. The book was entitled: "The Problems of the Hungarian Economy in a Period of Intensification;" I wrote it at the beginning of the eighties. All this is for the record; but I cannot determine whether all this influenced Soviet restructuring—and if it did, to what extent. What I can say, however, is that the experiences of the Hungarian reform are very instructive for us.

[NEPSZABADSAG] To what extent are they instructive?

[Usiyevich] First I would like to make it clear that in my opinion, the experiences are instructive not only for us. The Hungarian reform as a pioneering experience has very important historical and international significance. Not only the successes but also the failures of reform are instructive for us.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Does this mean that if the Hungarian experiences are at the disposal of the Soviet Union, it can avoid certain pitfalls?

[Usiyevich] It means this too, although the reorganization of the economic mechanism in the Soviet Union is being carried out under completely different conditions. To give an example, certain failures of the Hungarian reform were the result mainly of the international conditions under which Hungary exists, and not so much from deficiencies in the original ideas. The Soviet Union does not at all have to take external conditions into consideration, or has to a much smaller extent. Another important difference is that whereas trade in means of production in Hungary was reorganized, the conditions of the enterprises in the Soviet Union continue to depend to a large extent on the subsidies they get. The planning system in the Soviet Union hardly changed at all, and the enterprises are told what amount they can spend and on what they can spend it.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Does this not contradict the Soviet enterprise law?

[Usiyevich] The basic principles of the Soviet reform are part of the new enterprise law. The rights of the enterprises have been extended, and the economic units are able to make their own plans and work in the spirit of restructuring. Certain orders that are placed by the state, however, have to be filled the same as the plan of the people's economy. The standards are adjusted to the plan of the people's economy.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Going back to your Hungarian experiences, what do you think is particularly important in our reform policy?

[Usiyevich] What I think primarily important is the fact that the party initiated the Hungarian reform and it was preceded by thorough economic, ideological, and political preparations. Economic reorganization in Hungary was started by rationalizing production, rather than by increasing prices, as this was done in a few socialist countries; and you succeeded in maintaining the consumer market in a balance which at the time contributed quite a lot to making reform policy popular.

New Organization for Joint Ventures With West

AU301131 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Mar 88 pp 1,5

[MTI report: "New Chamber of Commerce Organization"]

[Text] The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce has established a new organization to prepare the mixed enterprises that have been created with the participation of foreign firms and carry out managerial tasks related to these enterprises. This was announced at a press conference held by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce on 28 March.

Jeno Zanyi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, told journalists that the Institute for Promoting Foreign Investment—the new organization established on 28 March—fills a gap. Its task is to make Hungarian enterprises even more attractive to foreign entrepreneurs and improve Hungary's readiness to accept foreign capital. Experience shows that the Hungarian market is not yet attractive enough for foreign investors. Although regulations since January 1987 have provided many new incentives, the number of foreign investments in Hungary is still much less than previously expected. One of the reasons for this situation is that there is still insufficient readiness to accept foreign capital. One of the important tasks facing the new organization is to work out proposals to further improve the conditions, and, among other things, reduce the red tape involved in setting up mixed enterprises and improving the underdeveloped infrastructure.

The new organization will bring potential Hungarian and foreign partners together, and will also participate in organizing syndicates made up of Hungarian enterprises. Such syndicates can become equal economic partners

with foreign firms rich in capital and, as a result, in the course of joint ventures, a considerable amount of foreign capital will flow into the country.

The organization will also provide legal and financial advice to the partners engaged in setting up a mixed enterprise. The new organization will provide advice not only to entrepreneurs that require it but will also visit the potential economic units suitable for the establishment of a mixed enterprise if a foreign firm is seeking a Hungarian partner. The new organization will inform foreign businessmen who arrive in Hungary about economic possibilities and central development concepts.

A council made up of enterprise leaders has been established to manage the new organization. Among others, representatives of the Trade Ministry, Finance Ministry, and of the Hungarian National Bank participate in the activity of this council. The services provided by the new organization are free of charge and its expenses are covered by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance on a fifty-fifty basis.

County Decree on Ethnic Rights Adopted

AU291657 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 88 p 4

[Interview with Jozsef Lantos, chairman of the National Minorities Committee of the Baranya County Council signed by "Sz. A.": "County Council Decree at Baranya—35 Paragraphs"—date and place not given]

[Text] At its recent session, the Baranya County Council adopted a council decree which will contribute to promoting national minority rights. Without reporting all the details of this decree, here are several examples of what it guarantees:

In communities inhabited by national minorities, in addition to implementing the stipulations of the law on state administration procedures concerning the use of one's mother tongue, it should be ensured that there is at least one county administration official who speaks and writes the language of the national minority. Local council decrees should also be issued in the national minority language. If requested, official family rites should be performed in the national minority language and according to tradition. Efforts should be made to observe and preserve national minority geographic names. The students' knowledge of the national minority language and subject should be supplemented by material which contributes to developing national minority self-awareness in bilingual general schools, and in general schools where the language of instruction is the national minority language or where the national minority language is taught as one of the subjects.

Council organs and institutions will also promote the training of national minority nursery school and other school teachers and ensure their employment and settlement in communities where national minorities live, by means of far-sighted recruiting and adequate subsidies. Efforts should be made to ensure that council officials, members of the county board, and leaders of the economic organizations and institutions proportionally represent the national minority composition and interests of the population, too. The council organs will promote the establishment, maintenance, and operations of national minority associations, clubs, self-organizing communities, and groups.

The council decree lays down in 35 paragraphs such duties and similar rights. For that matter, the Baranya County Council is first in the country to formulate a county council decree on the assertion of national minority rights.

This is why we called on Jozsef Lantos, chairman of the National Minority Committee of the County Council, and asked him about the reasons for this decision.

[Lantos] Almost 60,000 ethnic Germans and Yugoslavs live in Baranya County, that is, every seventh inhabitant is not Hungarian. The state and party leadership reviews the topics related to the national minority issue from time to time. As it happens, the County Council last adopted a decision on further improving its work in the sphere of national minority policy in 1984. This is, therefore, an old practice in our county, the same as the fact that state and social organs have worked and are working according to the principles of our national minority policy. At the same time it is true that this has not been done in the same way everywhere.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] What preparatory work preceded this decree?

[Lantos] We advertised our program widely in the county and consulted with the representatives of the national minorities, teachers, and council staffs. The National Minorities Department of the Ministry of Education and, of course, officials from the relevant national minority federations also participated in the preparations. The decree was finally submitted to the County Council by the PPF County Committee and the National Minorities Committee of the County Council.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Is there anything new in this council decree?

[Lantos] This legal decree does not and cannot ensure any new rights beyond the national minority rights stipulated in the Constitution and other legal decrees. Our intention was to merely compile all the principles and rights stipulated—in addition to the Constitution—in the laws on councils, on schooling, on education, and elsewhere. In this way we would like to ensure that it will be easier to follow how these rights are respected.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] And what guarantees will this have? In addition to calling to account, how are these rights to be respected?

[Lantos] Only careful and practical work and the Baranya inhabitants' mutual willingness to accommodate—and this alone—can contribute to enabling the national minorities to develop and preserve their traditions. And this—that is, the enrichment of ethnic awareness—could limit assimilation to a certain extent. Because when speaking about national minorities, we should also mention that a process of assimilation does exist. This process cannot be in anybody's interest because, among other things, the existence and culture of the national minorities make Hungarian culture richer and more colorful and strengthens our relations with other nations.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] How did you receive the proposal calling for the creation of a law on national minorities, a proposal which was approved by the National Assembly at its recent session?

[Lantos] We received it gladly, and as a confirmation of our work so far...

True to its own decree, the Baranya County Council decided that the council decree on national minorities should be announced to the county both in German and in Serbo-Croatian.

Comparison of MSZMP CC Communique

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 25 March on page 1 carries the communique "the MSZMP National Conference will be convened on 20 May—communique on the 23-24 March session of the MSZMP Central Committee." The NEPSZABADSAG report has been compared with the Budapest MTI version published in the 25 March East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 23, revealing the following variations: Column one, paragraph six, line one reads in NEPSZABADSAG:...approval the written report on the experiences...(substituting "report" for "informatory") Column two, paragraph five, first sentence reads in NEPSZABADSAG:...in several issues an uncertainty of ideas is...(substituting "uncertainty" for "suspense" and deleting "important") Column two, same paragraph, last sentence reads:...be improved and we should clarify what it is that we consider as basic values and long-term goals in our socialist construction work at the given phase of development. (rephrasing)

Briefs

Norwegian Minister Visits

Kjell Borgen, minister of transport and communications of the Kingdom of Norway, held talks on transportation during his visit to Hungary between 21 and 24 March at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Transportation Lajos Urban. In the course of this first intergovernmental exchange of opinions, they reviewed the development of the Hungarian-Norwegian relations in certain transportation branches, with particular emphasis on future cooperation in waterway transportation after the Danube-Main-Rhine Canal is put into operation. [Text] [*AU301044 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 88 p 7*]

Editors' Conference

A conference of the chief editors of the socialist countries' central party papers will be held in Hanoi between 28 March and 2 April. The following issues will be on its agenda: the experiences of the social and economic reorganization process under way in the socialist countries, problems concerning the security of the Asian-Pacific region, and issues of cooperation between the fraternal newspapers. Gabor Borbely, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, left on 24 March for the conference which will be held in Hanoi. [Text] [*AU301042 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 88 p 5*]

Interstate Tourism

Willibald Pahr, general secretary of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) signed an agreement on 21 March with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi on holding a diplomatic conference in Budapest to deal with the promotion of international tourism. The conference is to be held in spring 1989. [Summary] [*AU251211 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Mar 88 p 5*]

Council of Ministers Holds Meeting

LD282244 Warsaw PAP in English
2058 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—The Council of Ministers considered today corollaries of PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski's address at the 10th Congress of the United Peasants' Party (UPP). Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner briefed government members on implementation decisions that had been or were planned to be undertaken.

Economic measures and operations aimed at elimination of unfavourable economic phenomena which stood in contradiction to all-social benefit were presented to the meeting.

The necessity to indiscriminately counteract the undesirable trends and to accelerate consistent introduction of comprehensive solutions of the second stage of economic reforms requires numerous actions, some of which are:

—Radical intensification of legislative works related to full legal instrumentation of the economic reforms' second stage,

—constant increase in supply of market goods and services,

—determined execution of the fundamental principle of enterprises' self-financing and of the bankruptcy rigour, should an enterprise fail to comply with the principle,

—stopping economically unjustified and inflation enhancing price and income growth. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on a ban on raising market prices for supply and investment commodities.

The Council of Ministers adopted the guidelines of an all-Poland control and sanitation operation the aim of which is to comprehensively improve the functioning of all the domains of public life.

The Council of Ministers acquainted themselves with the tenets of a general review of directors to be held both within central and local economic administration.

A test of the ability to apply in practice the reform's mechanisms in specific circumstances and situations will be held in all socialized enterprises and services against the backdrop of real management results with a special eye for the quality of goods produced and services rendered.

These measures will be undertaken parallelly to the strengthening of the director's status and to expansion of the range of his autonomy and responsibility for the decisions he makes.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers presented the envisaged scope and defined the deadlines for the draft of a corrected national social and economic plan up to the year 1990.

The changes are aimed at acceleration of the economy's modernization and at concentration of accumulated funds upon those domains which have the nature of progress and up-to-dateness carriers. At the same time, this direction is a basic indicator of the already-started works on a draft 1991-1995 national social and economic plan.

The prime minister made an announcement about the decision to hold another inspection of the reformed central administration's operation and of the enterprises with all-Polish range of operation which had either been founded or re-organized last October (that is, the communities of Polish hard coal, power engineering and lignite, Polish state railroads, Polish post, telegraph and telephone).

Special attention will be paid to the operation efficiency and compliance with the requirements of the second stage of economic reforms, to limitation of superfluous administrative superstructure, and to implementation of the conclusions resulting from the review of personnel poicy, held this January.

The Council of Ministers were also acquainted with the tenets of a governmental economization programme in relations to budget-sponsored bodies.

The Council of Ministers were also briefed on the measures taken by the minister for foreign economic relations and the finance minister in order to eliminate undesirable practices of some enterprises which stretch or violate the reforms' solutions in dealings with hard currencies. This holds particularly true for the cases where the so-called "hard-currency input" is illegally demanded from production recipients by some economic bodies.

The Council of Ministers defined the procedure of works on a governmental timetable of the 10th UPP Congress' resolutions and motions implementation. Problems of Housing Construction [subhead]

The Council of Ministers adopted a developmental programme of housing construction along with its draft legal acts.

Works are continued on establishment of a housing management bank, or credit and economic bodies which would actively stimulate growth of housing output. Integration of Legal Acts [subhead]

The Council of Ministers considered and adopted a programme of legislative works.

The government's legislative works up to the year 1990 will be focused upon implementation of tasks resulting from the introduction of the second stage of economic reforms as well as upon integration of the state's legal system that the second stage's introduction incurs.

When implementing legislative actions, measures will be taken to materialize, within the legal system, the principle "all is permitted that is not prohibited". Interpretation of this principle will be included in materials and draft laws to be tabled with the Sejm still this year on principles of engaging in economic activities, on stock companies, on economic arbitration, on bonds and shares, and on other issues.

Problems and principles of joint ventures operation as well as of engagement in economic activities in the field of small-time production by foreign natural and legal persons in the Polish territory are also expected to be provided with legal solutions.

Statute of the Council of Ministers' Office [subhead]

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on granting a statute to the office of the Council of Ministers.

Considerably simplifying the structure of the office, the new statute is subjected—in keeping with the tenets of reforms within central administration—to functional tasks and it will make it possible to substantially reduce the number of full-time office workers.

PZPR Politburo Session Opens in Katowice

LD291743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Katowice—A 2-day itinerant meeting of the Politburo of the party Central Committee is starting here. Its members, together with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner, will visit many health service institutions. They encompass 76,000 employees in the Katowice Voivodship, but the needs of the agglomeration of more than 4 million inhabitants are considerably greater. The situation of that region is decisive in respect of many ecological dangers. That is why, during the discussions of the Politburo and visits paid by members of the party leadership to health service institutions, much attention will be paid to the functioning of the health service.

Jaruzelski Addresses Health Workers

LD291809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] Wojciech Jaruzelski today began his stay in the Silesian region with a visit to the State Clinic in Zabrze. [passage indistinct] Wojciech Jaruzelski met with representatives of the health service of the Zabrze region. They discussed the proposed reforms of the health service and welfare services. [passage omitted] The doctors spoke about the shortages of medicines and bandages and X-ray film. Many of these issues were mentioned in a speech by Janusz Komender, minister of health and social welfare. The minister announced that there will be less red tape in the health service management and that pay decisions will be made by heads of health centers. At the end of the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] The present undertaking, that is the itinerant session of the Politburo in Katowice Voivodship, is without precedent, both as regards the subject matter which is extremely important, significant, and of national importance—and I do not have to justify this here—and also since our deliberations will be enriched by having first acquainted ourselves in the voivodship health centers with various problems which trouble this sector. Such visits are being made to 20 or so centers right now. I value very highly the opportunity to attend this meeting and being able to listen to the extremely important, businesslike, and constructive speeches.

Of course I cannot address the points of fact made in them—this was done by the health minister—but I have no doubt that the proposals and comments made here will be extremely useful in the course of our work tomorrow, at the Politburo meeting which will be held in an expanded form, with the participation of numerous representatives of the medical sector in Katowice.

Why did we come here? After all the health problems of our society are a general issue, of national importance. We are here because the Katowice Voivodship, this region, is of special economic, social, and political importance in Poland; secondly, because various phenomena of a civic nature—let us call them that—mean that there is a particularly high risk to health here; and finally, because the health service here is well organized, performs well, and achieves good results.

I have had the opportunity to acquaint myself several times, during my visits with various types of centers in this voivodship, but I primarily use the opinions of experts in this respect to form my judgement, and today has proved this clearly again. At the same time, apart from what I have said concerning the good and effective performance of the Katowice health service, I would also like to express this view: Treatment is provided, of course, by applying knowledge, medical skills, apparatus and drugs, but perhaps one can also say that people are treated with loving care. And what I had an opportunity to see today, particularly in the pediatric hospital, clearly proves this.

As to the concern which was noticeable during discussions today, the sense of great responsibility is very reassuring, if I may say so. And we shall use the knowledge that you have conveyed to us and the spirit of the work that we have to undertake as soon as possible to help the health service overcome these difficult problems

that occur in this area, so that we can be fully satisfied, and above all so that your sector and the whole of society can be fully satisfied. [sentence as heard]

Once more, my sincere thanks for your good hospitality. I wish the health service employees all the best and, of course, good health. [end recording]

After this meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by the administrators of Katowice Voivodship led by Manfred Gorywoda, went on to visit the Voivodship Cardiological Center, which is known mainly for operations and transplants carried out by a team headed by Assistant Professor Zbigniew Religa.

Messner Meets With Medical Workers

LD292241 Warsaw PAP in English
2127 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] Katowice, March 29—Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat were acquainted with the operation and problems of the medical care system in the Katowice Voivodship as they visited today a dozen-or-so hospitals, medical scientific and research facilities, and other medicare institutions.

They also met with representatives of medical environs who voiced their criticism about the draft reforms of the social and health system in Poland that had been designed by the Ministry of Health.

It was the opening accent of the PUWP CC Political Bureau circuit session devoted to a review of implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress' resolution on the population's health protection and on actions encouraging improvement of the health care system operation.

Party authorities chose for their "medical rounds" this particular region as it is here, in Poland's most industrialized region, that all typical problems of Polish medical care and contemporary medicine are evident.

PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the state clinic of the Silesian Medical Academy and the Voivodship Cardiological Centre, both in Zabrze, near here.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner was appraised of the operation of the voivodship rheumatism and rehabilitation centre at Goczalkowice, south of here. [passage omitted]

At a meeting with health care workers of the Goczalkowice Region, Zbigniew Messner emphasized that the need to reform the health care system resulted from the necessity to adjust its structures and operation methods to new social and economic circumstances.

Referring to pay issues, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said that in the course of the past 40 years there had mounted a lag of the so-called avarage pay in medical care system in proportion to other occupational groups.

"Last year," said the prime minister, "we tried to make the first step to level this unfavorable disporportion. This year, we have made another step by earmarking many millions for pay rises."

"But this does not solve the whole problem. This is why," Zbigniew Messner stressed, "we shall do all we can to raise the status of representatives of medical professions."

Baryla Addresses Voivodship PZPR Plenum

AU281400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
26-27 Mar 88 p 8

[Marek Badtke report on speech by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at a meeting of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee on 25 March: "Bydgoszcz: An Opportunity for the Best"]

[Text] Cadre policy ought to provide strong support for the program of the second stage of the economic reform and the further democratization of sociopolitical life. The new economic regulations contained in the reform can only be implemented by well-trained and highly competent people. A kind of permit for occupying managerial positive attitudes toward the reforms, a determination to implement them, innovativeness, a readiness to take certain risks, and a high level of efficiency and effectiveness in solving complicated problems should be required to get a permit to hold managerial position.

The party strongly emphasizes its desire to promote people of this kind for managerial positions. At the same time, it supports the removal of people who are failing to keep abreast of the spirit of the times—people who are passive, inefficient, and lack initiative. We are currently conducting a critical examination of the results produced by cadre policy so far, and we are stressing the pertinence of what is good, of what is proving itself in practice and what ought to be changed, as well as the introduction of new, more effective solutions.

Some of the weaknesses in cadre policy indicated by the Central Committee secretary were:

—an appraisal of cadres that is superficial and insufficiently based on principles, and a tendency to use "objective factors" as an excuse,

—the lack of a systematic approach in work with cadres, and an excessively formal way of viewing the cadre reserve,

—substantive and organizational defects in the system for selecting cadres on a competitive basis.

Speaking about a coalition system of government, the speaker stressed that it enlarges the social base for cadre policy. The leading role of the party expresses itself in a feeling of particular responsibility for managerial and administrative cadres. The essence of the matter is the principle that "if you are one of the best, you are one of us."

The Central Committee secretary drew attention to the irregularities that have occurred in the implementation of the principles of cadre policy by individual party bodies. They often stem from a failure to understand and apply statutory powers correctly, such as the appraisal and recommendation of cadres by party echelons and organizations.

J. Baryla said that decentralization in the state and the economy also calls for the decentralization of certain cadre decisions. Transfering the burden of decisionmaking concerning cadres downward should be accompanied by a more public cadre policy and a new way of viewing the political acceptance of managerial cadres. In light of this, some of the suggestions that have been voiced here about the setting up of workplace cadre commissions merit attention. These commissions would provide a framework within which party organizations, self-management bodies, trade unions, and youth and other social organizations could reach agreement about candidacies.

The Central Committee secretary said that an important element of cadre policy is to constantly strive to increase the role played by workers and peasants, especially young workers and peasants, in people's councils, trade union and self-management bodies, the managerial cadre in the economy, and control organs, including the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate.

Conference Studies Socialist Awareness

AU301236 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 88 p 2

[Report signed "(wol)": "Humanism and Lay Culture"]

[Text] The 2-day Lublin all-Poland theoretical-ideological conference discussing the roads to developing social awareness in the spirit of socialist humanism, rationalism, and lay culture ended on 26 March. The conference was an element of preparations for the Third PZPR Theoretical-Ideological Conference.

The conference was attended by scientists from Marie Curie University and the Polish Academy of Sciences, party activists, members of the Society for the Promotion of Secular Culture, creative workers, and young people. During the second day of the conference, its participants met with representatives of worker, youth, and intelligentsia communities. The conference ended with a plenary meeting, during which the discussions in the milieu of groups were summed up.

During a meeting in Lublin metallurgical plant Professor Tadeusz Jaroszewski said inter alia:

The processes of secularization taking place all over the world are being determined by progressive urbanization and the development of science, education, and culture. They are a normal and ever spreading feature. The question is to ensure that these processes assume the necessary form in socialist society and that the opportunities created by socialist democracy are effectively exploited. Socialist democracy enables people to make a conscious choice of the world outlook by actively participating in various activities.

The conference was attended by Andrzej Czyz, head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideology department.

Government, OPZZ Conduct Working Meeting

LD282226 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—Another working meeting between representatives of the all-Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ) and of Poland's Government was held here today. The meeting concluded a series of sessions the aim of which had been to discuss specific elements of 1988 price and income policy and shielding measures, to present the government's and OPZZ's stands on those issues, and to seek implementation solutions.

Chaired jointly by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz and Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda the meeting and its course showed that the sides had been successful in solving jointly numerous hitherto discrepant problems.

The government met the union demands as presented in the January 13 OPZZ declaration of stance, by taking various measures which included authorization of state enterprises to pay a 6,000-zloty addition to monthly pay.

Due to limited capacity of the state budget or to a threat of considerable surplus in the population's planned income level which could not be covered with market supplies of goods, some of the trade unions' postulates, including those on gas and electrical power fee rises, were not realized in full.

Government officials pointed to the alarming phenomena which emerged recently with regard to pays and prices and threatened with aggravation of inflation trends and growth of monetary and market tensions.

In keeping with the government Presidium's communique of March 7, 1988, enterprises which do not observe the basic rules of economic game [as received] will be held, accordingly, responsible.

The government counts upon trade unions' understanding of the measures aimed at restoration of equilibrium in economy and reduction of inflation rate.

After this year's first six months, a joint review will be carried out of price and pay rises, changes in costs of living and in the population's real incomes.

Unions Discuss Labor Law Amendments

LD292130 Warsaw PAP in English
2050 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 29—OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) commission for amending the labour code met here today for the first time since the government announced its draft amendments to the law. The commission got acquainted with the opinions on the draft, sent in by 160 trade union factory organizations, federations and voivodship alliances of trade unions.

Trade unionists said that the draft version of amendments to the labour code forwarded by the government on last January 23 did not comprise the most controversial proposals which were included in the earlier "assumptions of the amendments in labour code."

At the same time, trade unionists stressed that the labour code, which forms a kind of a constitution for those professionally active, should cover and regulate the whole of the matters related to work and employment while it actually passes over a number of important issues.

Objections arise, for instance, from the proposals concerning team work. The hitherto positive results as regards this question indicate that they can be successfully promoted within the existing legal status.

Stressed was the necessity to work out trade union's own concept of amending the labour code in order to prevent the omission or superficial treatment of matters important for the working people. Basing on the hitherto motions, the commission will prepare a draft stand of the OPZZ Executive Committee on the new labour code.

Orzechowski Addresses Ecology Conference

AU301133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
28 Mar 88 p 2

["Report" on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to the 26 March session of the Warsaw international conference of peasant and related parties and organizations discussing ecology]

[Text] The present world is changing rapidly, but despite its variety, clashes of conflicting tendencies, and the growth of global dangers, one's awareness that the fates of states and nations depend on each other is becoming stronger.

All this continues to pose ever newer and more complicated questions for Polish foreign policy. We continue to adapt the content, forms, and methods of realizing this policy to changing determining factors and to ever growing requirements. Does this mean that the essence of our foreign policy is also liable to be changed? Certainly not. Our policy has been unchangeable and continuous for more than 40 years now.

I think that the essence of our foreign policy consists primarily of its profoundly peaceful and humanist character, great militancy and endurance, bold initiatives, and openness to dialogue, understanding, and cooperation with all partners. Poland threatens no one, and does not want to have any enemies either. We want friendly relations, fruitful cooperation, mutual understanding, and kindly attitudes with all nations.

Values such as peace, security, sovereignty, and equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation continue to acquire special greatness in our people's awareness and to achieve the status of national strategy.

What is especially important for translating this strategy into reality is the accord between the interests of the Polish reasons of state, on the one hand, and the interests of our allies—the USSR and the entire socialist community—and of security and cooperation in Europe, on the other.

Our fraternal alliance with the USSR, which was born in the common struggle against the Hitlerite invader and which has been enriched by achievements of friendly cooperation in realizing joint political goals and aspirations in the past decades, continues to be enlarged by new achievements. Relations between our two states and peoples are good as never before. The identity of the revolutionary cause of the Soviet restructuring and the Polish strategy of socialist renewal and reforms has opened prospects for qualitatively new and comprehensive cooperation. We find it increasingly easy to realize and harmonize our interests. In a partnerlike manner, we also address today those issues that for various reasons have so far been absent from our field of vision.

We associate the changes taking place in the countries of our community and the entire world of socialism with the hope that the genuine nature of our political, social, and cultural ties will be intensified and that our economic cooperation and comprehensive integration will acquire new content and methods. Together with the USSR and the entire community of socialist states we are in favor of peaceful coexistence among all states, regardless of their constitutional and cultural differences. Poland's interest is unseverably linked to detente and dialogue. It is our tradition to be open to the world, and we are ready to cooperate with every government, every social movement and force, and every honest partner who respects our sovereignty.

Security in this world is not divisible. It has many aspects. Efforts to ensure one's own security at the expense of other nations are shortsighted.

With this in mind, we wholeheartedly support the Soviet concept regarding the construction of the system of general international security. To do this, it is necessary to take into account, in a simultaneous and concordant manner, all aspects of international relations—political, military, economic, humanitarian, cultural, and, precisely, ecological aspects.

Poland's practical contribution toward transforming the system of security is represented by the plan for reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. This plan was proposed by Wojciech Jaruzelski last year. This proposal is a continuation of that line of Polish political thinking that produced the Rapacki Plan in the fifties and the Gomulka Plan in the sixties. The Jaruzelski Plan differs from the other two plans in substantial aspects because of the changed situation, but is the same in its intentions.

In the past few months the international community has become more hopeful that the disarmament process would be accelerated in the field of strategic and other nuclear weapons as well as in the field of conventional weapons in Europe. We are pleased that the participants in the most recent NATO summit backed the treaty on eliminating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, but we are disappointed that the summit did not close the door to concepts that envisage "compensating for" the eliminated nuclear missiles by conventional armaments and by modernization of French and British nuclear forces.

We think that the Washington treaty and the real prospect that the USSR and the United States will sign a treaty on the 50-percent reduction in strategic weapons favor a considerable increase in the level of international security. But this does not provide any excuse for intensified promotion of armament concepts.

Disarmament and development are just three words, but these words have so much substance. For example, the solution of the protection of the natural environment would be so much easier if we managed to further promote disarmament. That is why we continue to tell our Western partners: Instead of sticking to the pattern of anti-Sovietism and the psychology of mutual fear, let us sit down at the negotiating table in, say, Vienna. Let us make the effort and reduce conventional armaments on the principle of equality. This is all the more feasible since the Warsaw Pact states continue to demonstrate their readiness to engage in negotiations on eliminating various sectors of asymmetry and the potential of sudden aggression and large-scale attacks and on promoting far-reaching monitoring and verification of concluded agreements.

The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee will meet again in Sofia in a few days. There we will make there a joint, allied assessment of the current situation and key problems of security and peace in Europe.

Europe is also the site of Poland's basic political activity. This is determined by our country's location in the center of the continent, on the crossroads of civilization, on land which was an arena of stormy history and bloody wars for centuries. We are joined to Europe by vital social links and economic interests. The roots of Polish culture and customs lie in Europe.

Our particular involvement in European affairs also stems from our deep concern for the future of the old continent. Today it is a region with the greatest concentration of the forces and resources of annihilation and destruction. The eastern and western halves of Europe are still moving away from each other. There is an increasing strain on the economic-social unity of the continent. The all-European identity of its residents is continously being subjected to new tests.

We have been been striving for the democratization, stabilization, and "Europeanization" of European relations for a long time. We profess equal rights, and an energetic contribution by every European state, including small and medium-sized states, to intensive political dialogue and to the development of fruitful, all-European economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in information and contacts between societies.

This involves the need to consolidate the postwar territorial-political status quo. Any attempt to question existing borders is a threat to European equilibrium and may aggravate international relations. This in turn is a danger to the key security interests of our country. What I have in mind are some aspects of FRG politics pursued under the banner of so-called German "legal positions." Together with our allies, we will firmly oppose these trends in future, just as we have done so far.

Poland was one of the initiators of the Helsinki conference of 35 European and North American states which gave rise to the CSCE process. We are constantly striving to strengthen this process and turn it into a permanent forum of negotiation and an effective stimulus for the development of cooperation, strengthening of confidence, solving of disputes, and construction of collective security on our continent. We approach the implementation of the agreements reached at the CSCE forum with all due seriousness. We are honestly discharging our duties and adhering to the declarations we made. We have the greatest interest in the major achievements of the Vienna meeting and in the constant progress of the post-Helsinki process. Economic ties have strengthened over entire centuries, and individual regions have developed a specialization in production. Wars and armed conflicts frequently disturbed these processes, but afterward they generally returned to their earlier dynamics.

For a long time, however, political considerations did not hamper economic cooperation as they do today, even though we are in a time of peace. For many years, economic instruments were not applied to achieve political goals as readily as today.

It is in the interest of every nation in Europe to halt and reverse these negative trends. We believe that a joint CEMA-EEC declaration and the establishment of concrete cooperation between both blocs would serve to do so in a multilateral and bilateral sphere.

In the CSCE process, we also attach importance to cultural cooperation. An awareness of cultural kinship is still deep among the inhabitants of our continent. There is growing concern for the protection of the European heritage. We also wish to satisfy Polish society's keen interest in the cultural achievements of other nations. With this intention, we and a group of states have presented the idea of a seminar in Krakow on the protection and development of the European cultural, material, and spiritual heritage. This was favorably received by the remaining participants of the Vienna meeting.

PPR Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski's idea of a Warsaw meeting of heads of parliament from Europe, the United States, and Canada is an important one. I am convinced such a meeting would strengthen the European path of Polish international activity.

In our foreign politics, we attach increasing importance to ecological matters. Europe should pool its resources in order to rescue the environment to a greater extent than so far on account of its level of urbanization, industrialization, and population, and because of its unique historic and natural features. Therefore, we consider the new ideas and proposals in this area contained in Roman Malinowski's opening address very important. A Polish Government delegation will soon confirm this during the 43rd session of the UN European Economic Commission in Vienna.

We conduct dialogue and maintain relations and political and economic contacts with practically every sovereign country in the world. We attach great importance to problems of North-South cooperation and to the work of the nonaligned movement. We are helping to overcome obstacles to the development of Third World countries as far as we are able.

We are trying to help resolve regional conflicts by political means.

We are keenly interested in consolidating the significance and international character of the United Nations. For Poland, the United Nations is and will remain the most competent forum for solving today's problems.

Further on RCP Central Committee Plenum

Documents Approved

AU291814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/03/1988—The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party continued on Tuesday, 29 March, under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Numerous participants took the floor on the documents on the agenda.

The speakers expressed their full approval of the documents under debate and stressed their particular importance, as well as the importance of the measures set for the steady consolidation of the party, of its unity and political and organizational power, for the continuous enhancement of its role in the life of society, for the improvement of all socioeconomic activities, for the implementation of the principles and targets set in cadre policy in the best conditions, for the settlement with utmost receptivity and operativeness of the working people's proposals, intimations and applications in accordance with the country's laws.

The participants in the debates reiterated the full adhesion of the Communists, of our whole people to the foreign policy of the Romanian party and state and were highly appreciative of the steps and initiatives taken by the party general secretary, president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, towards halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, nuclear in the first place, building a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and broad international cooperation.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate and adopted a resolution in this respect which is to be released.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

Report on Ceausescu Speech

AU291946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 29 Mar 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Taking the floor at the conclusion of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP (March 28-29), RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu referred first to the overall economic-financial performance in 1987, stressing that new, important achievements were scored in Romania's socioeconomic development. The speaker emphasized that the national income had grown 4.8 per cent as a whole to bring it to more than 35,000 lei per inhabitant. The national income averages 3,650-3,700 dollars per inhabitant at the non-commercial rate of the dollar. As regards the national wealth, it grew by 5.1 per cent, being of 4,957 billion lei at the end of last year. The funds society entrusted to the working collectivities in their capacity as owners, producers and beneficiaries for administration grew by 4.6 per cent, representing 3,300 billion lei.

Further, the RCP general secretary referred to the vast investment in industry and agriculture and to the big projects of social-cultural interest, mentioning that the working people's incomes increased while production and consumer goods prices remained, on the whole, at the level of 1986, and even a little below that level. All this—the speaker said—shows in the rise in the entire people's material and spiritual standard of living.

Considering the performance of last year's activity as good generally, Nicolae Ceausescu also showed that the provisions of the annual plan were not fulfilled, and that the results of some units and sectors were below their possibilities.

Stressing that the Romanian socialist system continued to develop, all the conditions being in place for the fulfillment of the strategic goal of passing to a new stage of development, to the achievement of a new quality of work and life until the year 1990, the RCP general secretary emphasized that Romania's progress had been obtained in the complex conditions of the world economy which is well known to have grown at a slow rate. In this framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke at length about the worsening of the developing countries' situation, the increase of their foreign debts, the growth of the rich countries' revenues, mentioning that all these strongly show the injustice of the present world economic relations, the division of the world into poor and rich countries and the widening gap between these two big groups of countries.

Showing that the world economic and financial forecasts for this year and for the following years were dark and pessimistic, the speaker said that the negative effects of the world economy were felt, to a larger or smaller extent, in all states, whatever their social system. He showed that the difficult situation of the world economy was caused first of all by the huge military spending adding to which were the inequity of international trade, economic exchanges and financial relations. Special reference should be made, he said, to the banking-financial system and the very high interest rates that greatly contribute to the deterioration of the economic and financial situation, of the developing countries in particular.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stated for a new approach to economic and financial issues in the world to consider the need for a new international economic and financial

order. He revealed the old practices to which imperialism and international monopolies and financial capital resort, which put all burdens on the shoulders of the poor, and also called attention to the terms international banks, the IBRD and the International Monetary Fund set for the poor countries, which lead to inflation and deteriorate the situation of the masses.

The RCP general secretary underscored the need for a complete renunciation of the old-type economic policy and the adoption of a new, democratic policy in international relations, in the relations between poor and rich countries. It is only a democratic solution, promoted in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage, respect for national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states, that will lead the way out of the world economic difficulties, to the harmonious development of all states, to the building of a better and more just world, the speaker said, showing that like policy was a necessity for both developing and developed countries.

Referring to the conclusions of the economic-financial survey for 1987, President Nicolae Ceausescu placed emphasis on the correctness of the RCP policy for the development of the forces of production on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology, the just distribution of the national income between consumption and development, the growth of the national wealth and of fixed assets, the development of the whole people's socialist, state and cooperative property.

In his speech, Romania's president once again stressed the important role of central departments and enterprises, as basic units of the national economy, which operate according to the principles of self-management, self-administration and self-financing, underscoring the need for the further improvement of the activity of the working people's councils, of the working people's general meetings, which represent a democratic form whereby all the working people, the entire nation contribute to working out and carrying into effect the home and foreign policy.

The RCP general secretary referred at length to questions related to the improvement of self-management and self-administration, the ensurance of profitable activities in all economic units, and laid stress the need for lower costs and spending, as a way to secure smooth economic activities and the harmonious growth of the production forces.

The speaker also referred to the need for the application of measures to boost the incentives for the working collectivities with a view to achieving the exports in the best conditions, and also showed that in the second half of the ongoing year a roughly ten-per-cent rise in the pay of all working people will start, a drive due to conclude next year.

Referring to the activity of party bodies and organizations, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have a strong party, totalling more than 3,700,000 members, of which 55 per cent are workers. The fact is noteworthy that more than 34 per cent of the total party members are women. The RCP general secretary considered the social and national composition of the party as good. And so is the age structure, the RCP being a young party.

Our plenary meeting analysed the international activity of the party and unanimously approved of its foreign policy, of our homeland's policy of strengthening its links with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, the RCP general secretary also said. Showing that last year, too, the RCP and Romania worked in all firmness and made an active contribution to the resolution of international issues, to the policy of disarmament, of nuclear-weapon elimination, of international peace and collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have worked unswervingly to set our relations with all the states of the world on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

We have worked for the continuous development of our ties with the communist and worker parties, for the strengthening of solidarity with the socialist and social democratic parties, with other democratic parties, with all progressive anti-imperialist forces stating for peace and collaboration.

Romania's foreign policy can be said to have fully met the resolutions of the thirteenth congress, the people's aspirations and all nations' interests in the liquidation of nuclear weapons, in the achievement of disarmament, in the ensurance of peace, in a life in a better and more just world providing for the progress of every nation, without any outside interference. We are determined to take part, with all our forces, in the achievement of the disarmament policy, to work unflinchingly for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and, along this line, for the liquidation of all nuclear arms from Europe. We are for the negotiated settlement of all litigations.

There are many serious problems—and we must cherish no illusion, nor must we overestimate the steps taken so far. They are important, though mere steps. And, let us be honest, they are tiny steps, for that matter, the speaker said in conclusion.

Grand National Assembly Session Opens 30 Mar

AU300745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1988—The ninth Grand National Assembly (parliament) opened its seventh session in Bucharest in the morning of

30 March.The agenda includes a government report on the execution of the 1987 plan and bills concerning the conclusion and execution of economic contracts as well as the improvement of the profit-making and giving system.

Romanian Rugby Player Granted Asylum in France
AU301028 Paris AFP in English
0954 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Toulouse, France, March 30 (AFP)—A Romanian university rugby player, Valentin Ciobotaru, has been given permission to stay in France after defecting from a tour of Yugoslavia with his team, an informed source said here.

The 25-year-old, who played with the Timisoara university team, defected with two others last October. He was said to have hidden for five months in Yugoslavia before getting to France through Italy.

His two colleagues had headed for Australia, the source said.

Two Romanian internationals asked for political asylum in France while on a tour last year. One has since returned to his native country.

Slovene Presidency Elects President, Officials

LD291706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—Janez Stanovnik was selected today at the republican candidates' conference as candidate for president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia. Delegates voted on the list, which contained two candidates, for this most senior post in the republic.

Janez Stanovnik, also a member of the Slovene Presidency, was selected as the candidate by a majority, having received 154 votes, while Mojca Drcar-Murko got 28 votes.

Because of the selection of Janez Stanovnik as candidate for president of the Slovene Presidency, a place was left vacant for a member of this body. According to the rules, the president of the Republican Assembly subsequently organizes elections for this post.

Of the total of eight candidates for member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, the republican candidates' conference selected the candidate Janko Pleterski, who obtained 97 votes, a necessary majority. [passage omitted]

The republican candidates' conference elected Miran Potrc as the candidate for the president of the Slovene Assembly. He was elected with a majority of 178 votes. Joze Knez was elected, by 181 votes, as candidate for the vice president of the Assembly in charge of socioeconomic relations. Aleksander Ravnikar was elected by 154 votes as candidate for the Assembly vice president in charge of social activities. There were four candidates for this post. Valetin Dvojmoc, present president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, received 184 votes as candidate for the same post. Vlado Beznik was elected, by 183 votes, as candidate for the president of the Chamber of Municipalities, while both candidates for the president of the Sociopolitical Chamber—Tone Anderlic and Valerija Skerbec, the incumbent president—received a majority of votes, Anderlic 111 and Skerbec 102.

The final choice of these candidates, too, will be made by the delegates of municipal assemblies at the end of April. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Assesses Work

LD251823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 March (TANJUG)—Last year for the first time, the number of those admitted to the membership of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina was lower than those leaving the League. This fact, plus the assessment that in some essential elements of its political development the LC itself had plunged into a crisis, confirmed that the time had come for its method and substance of work to be taken stock of.

So assessed today's session of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is in progress. The method and substance of work of the Central Committee are being discussed. The introductory report was submitted by Dzevad Tasic, an executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Speaking of the rationalization of the work of the Central Committee organs, he said that one should look into the need for the existance of all these commissions and whether the duties of the presidents of the commissions can be discharged on a voluntary basis.

Mojsov Addresses Macedonia Political Aktiv

LD252319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Skopje, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, addressed the political aktiv of the republic in Skopje today. President Mojsov spoke about current foreign and political issues and the current socioeconomic and political situation in the country.

Agrokomerc Defendants Charged With Embezzlement

LD291911 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Sarajevo, March 29 (TANJUG)—The three persons charged on three counts in connection with the Agrokomerc scandal were today indicted for embezzlement as well.

Agrokomerc, the biggest Yugoslav post-war financial scandal, involves the issue of about 900 million dollars' worth of false promissory notes.

According to the indictment submitted to the higher court at Bihac, Bosnia-Hercegovina, former Agrokomerc general director Fikret Abdic, his former deputy Ibrahim Mujic and former director of the Agrokomerc affiliate Puran Malik Pozderac payed 150,000 dollars more than the real price for cooling equipment by the Italian firm Termomeccanica Italiana of La Spezia. The importing of the equipment was not preceded by the usual bidding and collecting of offers, nor was a decision of the Agrokomerc management organs obtained beforehand, the indictment says.

The Italian firm was also paid the total sum of 451,600 dollars before the equipment arrived, despite a clause in the contract which provided for payment only after delivery of equipment.

Finally, Malik Pozderac is accused of paying the accommodation costs and telephone bills for Giovanni Perugini, a fitter from Termomeccanica, although the Puran enterprise was not obliged to do this under the contract.

At the forthcoming trial, whose beginning has not yet been scheduled, charges will also be brought against Hakija Pozderac, the father of Malik. Hakija, now retired, has been a federal minister.

Hamdija Pozderac, Hakija's younger brother, was forced to resign as vice-president of the Yugoslav State Presidency and Presidency member last autumn because of public pressure resulting from the Agrokomerc scandal.

Several prominent officials in Bosnia-Hercegovina have also been forced to resign because of the affair.

Assembly Bodies Criticize Attacks on Army

AU291902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Mijusko Tomic, Djordje Vlajic report on the joint session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee, Internal Policy Committee, and Control of State Security Service Work Commission on 29 March in Belgrade]

[Text] In his introductory report, Bogdan Tankosic, president of the National Defense Committee, recalled that the session held last April was devoted to questions that are also on the agenda today. Since that time, attacks against the concept of all-people's defense, the Yugoslav People's Army, [YPA] and the security service have not only continued, their unscrupulousness and aggressiveness are even increasing.

[Begin Tankosic recording] They are actually a constituent part of attacks against the system of socialist self-management, as well as against the federal setup of the country, its institutions, its federal officials, and Yugoslavia's international position and reputation. They are attacks against the achievements of the revolution and against Comrade Tito's personality. In other words, they are attacks against the value system of the socialist self-managing community. Their ultimate aim is to end Yugoslavia's unity and to change its constitutional order, which is nothing but counterrevolutionary [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In Tankosic's words, we can no longer speak of individual editorial mistakes. We must speak instead of a carefully planned and consistently carried out platform aimed against the concept of all-people's defense, the YPA, and the security service. This platform is opposed to our self-managing system in general. He also pointed out that there still exist erroneous theses on and perfidious attempts at treating those attacks against the concept of all-people's defense and the Armed Forces on the whole as attacks against the communities where those media are issued. This attitude should be energetically countered, Bogdan Tankosic said.

Zdravko Mustac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, said that the main aim of the attacks has been and still is the LCY, its ideology, its role in society and in the political system, and its historical figures. Other targets of those attacks are Articles 133 and 157 of the Criminal Code.

According to Tihomir Ilijevski, deputy federal secretary for information, attacks against our Army and its commanding cadres are connected to the concept of negating all achievements of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and Yugoslavia as a united federal whole.

The anti-Army campaign, Stane Brovet said, is planned so that the Armed Forces, the security service, legislative organs, and other factors of social self-protection are pronounced incapable of performing their constitutional function. This would be a decisive step toward breaking up Yugoslavia as unified state with a federal, socialist, and self-managing setup.

Pointing to the similarity of articles published in MLADINA and those in the newspaper THE INDEPENDENT [not further identified], Brovet said the following:

[Begin Brovet recording] Here is what MLADINA says: A military coup can get support from some Serbian nationalists. This is because it would probably lead to abolishing the present federal setup and bring Vojvodina, Kosovo, as well as some other regions back to Serbia. This would, however, infuriate non-Serbs in Yugoslavia, and probably even make Slovenia and Croatia try to secede.

Now I quote THE INDEPENDENT: A possible takeover of power by the Army could be supported by some Serbian nationalists, because it would probably lead to abolishing the present federal setup and bring the Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, and maybe even some other regions, back to Serbia, but would at the same time disunite Yugoslavs who are not Serbs, and perhaps even lead Slovenia and Croatia to try to secede. [end recording]

The joint element in most of the speeches in the debate may be the assessment that the attacks against the YPA and the security service are undoubtedly a form of special war. Also presented was the dilemma of why the reaction to date has been sluggish and indecisive. Vaso Radic said: We in the Reserve Officers Federation are not worried about articles in MLADINA and other newspapers. However, we are worried about the delayed reaction by sociopolitical and state organs, except for the SFRY Presidency, which has been the only one to voice its opinion. Those articles conform with the activity of the most extremist emigres who are ready to join up with anyone who wants to ruin the Antifascist Council of the

National Liberation of Yugoslavia. Stressing that the Armed Forces are the purest part of society, Radic asked who is keeping quiet about articles about and attacks against the YPA and why he is doing so.

Joze Susmelj stressed that an anti-Slovene feeling was created by articles carried in some youth newspapers in Slovenia and that the working people in this republic are very upset about it.

Redzep Hamiti pointed out that the subversive activity of individuals and groups must not be identified with the entire nation.

Petar Skoric asked if this debate would have any impact because since the last one the attacks against the YPA and state security have been more and more frequent.

Those attacks are first of all the consequence of the activity of the internal enemy. In the front row are MLADINA, KATEDRA, TELEX, and NOVA REVIJA. The YPA, its officers, and the system of all-people's defense have been soiled unscrupulously, Petar Skoric stressed. He pointed out that there have been attempts recently to create fear that the YPA would conduct a military coup. Editorial boards of some youth papers are only the forward positions for waging the special war.

Emil Kosmalj pointed out that attacks against the YPA and the security service have expanded and become more impudent. He sees the reasons for this in the fact that measures prescribed by law are not being carried out. Emil Kosmalj gave several examples that proved that the Slovene leadership has failed to react to those attacks, saying they have more important things to do.

Viktorija Potocnik declared at the debate that attacks against the YPA are one-sided and are not suitable for the SFRY Assembly. Above all, this is because there is no dialogue in this debate, only the attacked and the attackers. All the youths in this republic are evaluated on the basis of articles in several newspapers, and these youths are only curious, particularly when their future is at stake.

Reacting to Viktorija Potocnik's words, Ivan Veselinovic stressed that discussion about attacks against the YPA and articles in some Slovene newspapers are by no means attacks against Slovene youth, against one generation in Slovenia.

MLADINA, TELEKS Journalists Indicted

LD291712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1538 GMT 29 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)—The Federal Public Prosecutors' Office will indict Andrej Novak, journalist with the magazine TELEKS of Ljubljana, and Franc Zavrl, editor-in-chief of the Slovenian youth magazine MLADINA also of Ljubljana, for the criminal offence of harming Yugoslavia's reputation, Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic told the Federal Assembly here today.

Andrej Novak wrote the article "Generals and Generations" published in the TELEKS magazine, and Franc Zavrl approved the article "Mamula Go Home" in the MLADINA magazine which is a gross attack on the Yugoslav People's Army and Federal Defence Secretary Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula.

Bakic said that these criminal offences are punishable under the federal criminal code and that the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office will therefore start legal proceedings.

Bakic explained that the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office will take over the case since the competent prosecutors' offices in Slovenia—the municipal and republican courts in Ljubljana—decided to take no legal action against Andrej Novak and misinterpreted Franc Zavrl's offence as an insult.

The stand of the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office is that at issue are criminal offenses of harming the reputation of Yugoslavia, Bakic said.

Anticommunist Elements Noted in BORBA

AU291628 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 88 p 3

[D. Djordjevic and D. Radevic report: "How To Sharpen Criteria"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar—We are witnessing increasingly different approaches and views on what the system of information should be in our country. Through their different views, journalists as well as journalists belonging to the LC have contributed to this melange of opinions. This is why the right, true, and honest information represents the fundamental energy, the first impulse, and the flywheel of self-managing actions. This was stressed today at a session of the Belgrade LC City Committee Commission for Information.

The rejection of the achievements of the revolution, the reaffirmation of the ideology of abstract humanism—which is trying to destroy the institutions of the present system and, instead of them, establish other institutions modeled on those in countries with bourgeois democracies—and the revival of criticism of the reality of our existence, which considers our revolution a historic mistake, are proof that among journalist members of the LC there are those who do not have the LC policy as their ideological starting point. This is the reason for the emergence of views that journalists' work should be

freed from LC influence and that this would contribute to the process of socialization [socijalizacija] and democratization, Rade Veljanovski said in his introductory speech.

In the discussion, Momir Brkic pointed out that there is much political opportunism in editorial boards and that many of those boards have strayed into journalism. This is why some editorial boards do not work in a unified way and why the work of some even contradicts LCY tenets. The founders should therefore react faster to some of the occurrences and mistakes.

Bozidar Bogdanovic claimed that the worst possible thing is to discredit the participants in the national liberation struggle through lies. He mentioned the example of DUGA, which made a blunder in its editorial policy by publishing the feuilleton entitled the "Story of an UDBA [the state security service] Member," which attacked Slobodan Penezic Krcun [war hero, former head of state security service]. Instead of publishing a story that would correct the false information about Krcun, SLOBODNA DALMACIJA continued in the same line, and Miljenko Smoje wrote that Krcun was a national criminal and a murderer, worse than German generals. We are, in fact, talking about a man of exceptional revolutionary repute who became a legend in many war units and in many places he visited. Smoje and the editorial board of SLOBODNA DALMACIJA have again opened fire and killed a national hero.

Agreeing that this was a mistake, Ilija Rapaic, chief editor of DUGA, said that the editorial board, the party organization, and the publishing council assessed the article as a serious error, and that this feuilleton will be immediately stopped. We have dissociated ourselves from this article and the article carried by SLOBODNA DALMACIJA.

I cannot accept, Dusan Mitevic said, the defense of editorial boards who claim that mistakes and blunders are accidental, because what an editorial board claims is editorial policy is one thing, and what is actually published is another thing. In addition to this, the entire public is amazed by what is being published. I particularly have in mind the discussion in BORBA that received great publicity. Our ideological criteria are not sharpened. What is the purpose of the harangue on former politicians and the examination of their past? I personally do not agree with some views of Jakov Blazevic, but I cannot accept his being besmirched by three NIN journalists in six articles they published in other newspapers (five of them in Belgrade papers). It was Blazevic who opposed the greatest clerical figure Stepinac.

According to Ljiljana Bulatovic, the danger lies in the fact that an increasing number of journalists are entering into anticommunist collusion. She said that they represent the most aggressive faction which, if it cannot work in NIN, goes to BORBA, or operates from SLOBODNA DALMACIJA. This faction has its stronghold in the Serbian Writers Association which, thanks to its leadership, acts independently from its members.

In BORBA we have the emergence of anticommunist elements. It is fortunate that its circulation is small, but unfortunate that we are all paying for it. What are the members of the LC doing in BORBA? This is not only directed against the LC of Serbia but also against the LCY. The way BORBA reported on a part of the discussion conducted in the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP distorts objectivity. BORBA's collusion with some forces and politicians is not accidental. Stanislav Marinkovic, chief editor of BORBA, is on Serbia's cadre list, but considering what this paper has done with the Eighth Serbian LC Plenum, he should be asked to bear responsibility on the basis of that alone. Which cadre commissions allowed him to be on the list? Ljiljana Bulatovic asked. She also stressed that the Communists in DUGA publicly admitted their mistake and that therefore they should be supported in overcoming their present problems.

Agreeing with assessments made by Ljiljana Bulatovic, Dusan Cukic spoke on newspaper trends and attempts to concentrate on sensationalism that some newspapers want to build their editorial policy and circulation on.

The following also took part in the discussion: Momcilo Milacic, Teodor Andjelic, Zoran Todorovic, Milan Grubic, Dragan Jovanovic, Dragan Djordjevic, Miroljub Radojkovic, ALeksandar Zikic, Mladen Kacevenda, and Branislav Jovanovic.

Prison Boosts Hostility of Kosovo Nationalists

AU291616 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 88 p 2

[Mirko Mlakar commentary: "The Return of Those Who Were 'Put Away'"]

[Text] The enthusiasm of sociopolitical workers, their journalist associates, and others like them created, over a long period of time, a picture book that showed a Kosovo free of intranational conflicts. However, then the fragility of one of the accepted illusions and self-deceptions began to be exposed with the dropping of a tray [alluding to a student protest in a Pristina student cafeteria].

The shattering of the mirror in which even the ugliest mugs appeared handsome did not just bring 7 years bad luck (or sobering up). This 8th year has seen two groups traveling in opposite directions. One group is seeking some (more) civil freedom outside the province and the right to be Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, or Croats. The other group is returning from "a business trip" with certificates of freedom.

Quite a lot is known about the trials of the first, but we are only now discovering the hardships of the second. Last week we received an indication, from the Committee for Health and Social Policy of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the SR of Serbia, that aggression has become an outlet for the problems of Albanians who are returning after serving prison sentences. According to the assessments of this committee, an increase in hostile activity is directly linked to returnees who were actually convicted of separatism and similar hostile acts.

After the counterrevolutionary outburst, initially christened "disagreeable incidents," 1,200 mainly young people were put into penal-corrective institutions. From 1981 to the middle of 1984, of the 600 legally completed proceedings against the perpetrators of political criminal acts, 37 percent involved students and 22.5 percent involved secondary school students. Almost one-third of the 590 convicted were between 18 and 21 years old and every 8th one was between 16 and 18 years. Some of these very young "instigators" and "leaders" of the demonstrations will not be greeted with homemade food because they "earned" 7 or 13 years.

In the Committee for the Sociopolitical System of the same chamber of the aforementioned assembly, it has been noticed recently that organized hostile activity has been revived by the release from prison of a large number of demonstrators. As could have been expected, prison has not only not changed attitudes (of the majority) toward the structure and perspective of Kosovo, it has—as they themselves openly say—actually strengthened their determination to fight for the "realization" of their (evil) consciousness by even the most dirty means.

Although it has been heard at committees that the work of the penal-corrective institutions should be analyzed, a "penal-corrective optimism" has never prevailed there. Instead, the attitude has been that nothing will come of the rehabilitation [resocijalizacija] of the returnees if the situation in the province does not change. A perfect penal-corrective institution obviously cannot replace their natural social surroundings. Rehabilitation will—if the socializer (primarily Kosovo) is not changed—be only the latest in a series of mouthwashes. In other words, if we return those who have been "put away" to essentially unchanged conditions, their influence will actually worsen the situation.

Does the present "excess" of hostile activity not show the fragility of the predominantly sociopolitical aspects of the conditionally stated rehabilitation of the province? That is what, for example, another 234 even more fanatical storm-troopers of chauvinism—as they are nervously and tactlessly called—who are now returning after completing their sentences, can do against thousands of Communists and the rest of the system that—according to both belief and definition—nurtures and strengthens brotherhood and unity.

Or it can be shown that the already seen model of, for example, 1971 in Croatia is still having an effect: "State nationalism"—that is, "the nationalism of the ruling groups"—is making informal pacts with "fringe nationalisms," "new" political nationalism with the "old" traditionalist nationalism, and so on. Therefore, "factions" can cooperate without direct contact or "personal unions"—they are led by the invisible hand of joint and often unified aims.

It was easy to identify and isolate the demonstrators of the spring of 1981 and the other "veterans" of the prominent, physical embodiment of a latent nationalistic situation. The return of these temporarily "removed" and "put away" citizens of Yugoslavia is, in fact, one more occasion to see what the Kosovo social fabric, from which they were estranged, is like now. It is true that 7 years is too short a period of time to clear away caked mud.

However, on the other hand, stabilization probably does not mean that emancipation processes can be shaken by "marginalists" who have seen the emancipation of their nation in a pocket edition of Stalinism and in transporting other nations to the northern regions.

Setinc Speaks to LCY Political School

LD261818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 26 Mar 88

[Excerpts] Kumrovec, 26 Mar (TANJUG)—The style of work of the LC must be changed. This is because there are too many ideological slogans and not enough genuine ideological and theoretical work. This not only prevents critical self-reflection, but also prevents the synthesis of knowledge necessary for progress. We must fight against voluntarism in the economy and administration, as well as in sociopolitical activity. In addition, science and know-how must be more prominent. This was stressed by Franc Setinc, member of the LC Central Committee Presidium, at today's celebration on the occasion of the day of the Josip Broz Tito Political School of the LCY. This day is traditionally marked on 26 March in memory of this date in 1977, when Josip Broz Tito spoke to the then second generation of new students. [passage omitted]

The celebration was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency and first chairman of the council of the LCY political school, the first two directors of the school—Juraj Hrzenjak and Dr Dusan Vejnovic—and numerous other eminent political, social, and scientific workers.

Addressing the new students, Franc Setinc dwelled on relations in the country and stressed that our political and public life was frequently burdened with all kinds of manipulations, sometimes blown up to such an extent that it almost prevents a sober and creative exchange of

views. Instead, what is necessary are talks without excessive emotions and discussions on the real dimensions and background of each problem.

In our public and political life we often indulge in some campaigns that divide our nations and nationalities rather then linking them, said Setinc. He added that it was not permissible to form general political stands and assessments on individual issues on exaggerated bases. However, he said that this was the result of the fact that we are only just learning about democracy. Setinc stressed that working people could no longer reconcile themselves to seeing in front of them responsible people who bury a great many good things and still hang on to power, dispensing their advice to everyone. Until we change this, it is not going to help being angry at the criticism in the press, he added.

Expressing his opinion that it would not greatly help us to continually point our fingers at the enemies of our country, which we would also have even if things were better, Setinc stressed that at this moment we must fear most the enemy within our own ranks, who is better fought by sincere words than by action itself. By concealing the truth, you are lying to yourself, until the mistakes assume such proportions that they can no longer be concealed.

Setinc defined admitting mistakes as a question for the intellectual and moral level of society without which economic stabilization could not be achieved. There can be no better weapon against the enemy or means of consolidating the defense of a state than a nation that believes and feels that socialism is in its own interest, he underlined.

Setinc went on to point out the guidelines of the LC activity in the next period, stressing that parallel, informal, and illegitimate centers and forms of decisionmaking must be removed from all levels. It is necessary to perfect the system of decisionmaking and responsibility, and ensure that the institutions really function within the framework of their constitutionally guaranteed competence. At the same time, we must shake off illusions that it is sufficient to have changes to the system on paper, as if life consisted of wishes and not of a creative social action.

Setinc also referred to those who say that there is allegedly too much talk about Tito's contribution to our development. He said that, in view of their abilities, such people belong rather to the anteroom of some minister. They are already judging Tito without appreciating that he reached the very summit of world politics with his work.

In conclusion, Setinc wondered what would Tito do if he were still alive? He would certainly not hesitate to solve the problems. He would bravely step forward, even if he had to add or change something in the process. Setinc observed that we were not so rich that we can afford the failure of the stabilization program, as happened with the economic reform 23 years ago. We must be able to ensure them. Our value and reputation in the world will depend on our success in the efforts for stabilization and self-management, Franc Setinc concluded. [passage omitted]

SAWP Member of Presidency Opposed

LD281657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 28 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 28 March (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance today did not approve the initiative that the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference should become an ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency.

It was said in the debate held in the section for the development of the SAWP on the draft constitutional amendments that this would weaken the role and the function of the Socialist Alliance and contribute to making it an organ of state. Views were also heard that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should not be an ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency either.

Several members of this section believe that changes must be made in the way the collective head of state is elected, that is, that the SFRY Assembly should elect it instead of merely ratifying the election made in the republican and provincial assemblies.

Serb TU Council Discusses Work Stoppages

LD252310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 March (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Serb Trade Unions today decided to withdraw its proposal that Novica Filipovic stand again for election to the office of the president of the Council of Serb Trade Unions. [passage omitted]

The Presidium today started an initiative to have Radivoje Mihajlovic recalled from his office as a member of the Presidium and of the Council of Serb Trade Unions. He surrendered his social apartment [apartment put at his disposal by the local authority because of the office he held] to the sociopolitical organs in Pristina, and in Belgrade he obtained an official three-room apartment from the trade unions that he moved his family into. It was emphasized in the discussion that Radivoje Mihajlovic's irresponsible attitude toward the council decisions (he refused to move into a smaller apartment) caused the council of the Federation of Serb Trade Unions great political harm. [passage omitted]

The Presidium also discussed work stoppages. There were 545 work stoppages in the SR of Serbia in 1987. This republic accounted for one in three work stoppages in the country. About 90,000 workers took part in them,

which was 70 percent up from 1986. The encouraging fact is that, compared with the same period in 1987, the number of work stoppages in the first 3 months of this year did not go up. Their number was halved, and so was the number of people who took part in them.

Nis Construction Workers Continue Strike

AU251653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 88 p 14

[V.J. report: "Construction Workers Still on Strike"]

[Text] Nis, 23 Mar—Workers at the Nis Gradjevinar today continued the strike that they begun on Monday [21 March] because of a day's delay in receiving their personal incomes and because of their low incomes. Their incomes were lower in February than in previous months.

At today's meeting, which was held in the Cair sports center in Nis, about 2,000 workers repeated their demand that the minimum personal income should not go below 150,000 dinars (the average income for last year amounted to only 115,000 dinars). They are also seeking a reduction in the number of administrative personnel, which has been steadily increasing.

Vojvodina Truck Drivers End Strike

LD252309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Summary] Novi Sad, 25 March (TANJUG)—The workers of the "25 May" transportation organization, one of the biggest motor transportation firms in Yugoslavia, ended their 2-day strike today. Wage arrears equalling the January receipts will be paid out Monday when about 350 trucks will roll out again. The strike began yesterday. The uncertain future of about 1,300 employees, unpaid February wages, and earnings abroad were the main reasons why the workers refused to work. During their meeting today, the workers realized that a new procedure to put the firm right financially would not be worthwhile. This is because it would be virtually impossible to obtain the required 50 billion dinars. They were told that the local municipal assembly will decide Tuesday about the future of the "25 May" organization for which bankruptcy proceedings are suggested. At the same time as bankruptcy proceedings, the activity will begin to set up another work organization to meet the needs of the city and of the province of Vojvodina.